THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 60. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SHALL PHILADELPHIA MANAGE HER OWN AFFAIRS?

LET HER PEOPLE ANSWER.

The Special Committee of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia appointed to invite the co-operation of the citizens of Philadelphia in protesting against the

INFAMOUS COMMISSION SCHEMES

introduced into our State Legislature, hereby invite the citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, to assemble in

General Mass Meeting

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,

ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT,

March 14, at 8 o'clock,

to protest against the passage of those

RUINOUS MEASURES,

to assert our right of local self-government, to maintain our birthright principle of the Unity of Taxation and Representation, to prevent the threatened

WASTE OF THE PROPERTY AND WEALTH OF OUR CITY,

and guard against the terrible CORRUPTION that must ensue from the snatching of the control of our city affairs from our own Councils,

SELECTED BY THE PEOPLE,

and intrusting it to the

ABSOLUTE MANANGEMENT OF IRRESPONSIBLE COMMISSIONS,

composed of a few men appointed by a body many of whose members are unacquainted with our needs, without knowledge of our condition and without sympathy with our wishes.

The Councils have no interest in the matter except as citizens and as sworn guardians of the interests of the city. It is for the

GOOD OF ALL

that they ask for a grand outpouring of all our citizens for the safety and happiness of all.

MEN OF ALL PARTIES,

REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS,

And NEUTRALS!

MEN OF ALL CONDITIONS,

RICH AND POOR!

Men of all occupations,

MANUFACTURERS, LABORERS, MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, and MECHANICS,

All are invited; all will be

INJURED AND INSULTED

by the passage of these

VILE MEASURES!

Let all attend and raise their voices in reprobation of the UNPRINCIPLED PLUNDERERS who have conceived and are playing this DESPOTIC GAME; let them send a SHOUT OF DENUNCIATION to strike with terror the EVIL DOERS who to enrich themselves would IMPOVERISH THE PEOPLE, grind us with taxes without corresponding benefit, degrade the dignity of our city and destroy our municipal credit by an accumulation of debt so enormous as to crush all enterprise and paralyze all business.

Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

GEORGE L. BUZBY,
Chairman of Joint Committee.

WILLIAM CHARLTON,
GEORGE A. SCHAFER,
W. FISHER MITCHELL,
GEORGE W. NICKELS,
SAMUEL G. KING,
ALEXANDER L. HODGDON,
CHARLES THOMPSON JONES,
WILLIAM B. HANNA,
HUGH McILVAIN.

FIRST EDITION

The Republican Crisis

The Case of Mr. Sumner.

Harmony Restored in Missour

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CHARLES SUMNER.

His Claims on the Country, and the Mistake Made by the Senate.

For nearly twenty years Mr. Sumner has been the special target of abuse and defamation from the Democratic press. His virtues, which are many and great, have been denied and scouted; his faults, which are few and venial, have been magnified and paraded.

Whenever (as in 1862) a few Republicans have tried to oust him from the Senate, every Democratic heart and voice have instinctively sympathized with the effort and cheered on its engineers. Nay, the most imperative dictates of propriety and decency have been overridden by Democratic malevolence, and the sanctities of his home and hearth have been ruthlessly, cruelly invaded and defied, and a domestic affliction which he had no wise deserved nor provoked has been dragged into glaring publicity, and made the theme of gross exaggeration and malignant, exulting criticism, though no one believed Mr. Sumner at fault in the premises. The man was most cruelly assailed and traduced only because the statesman was eminent and his character invulnerable.

Mr. Sumner's failings at one arrest attention. A dogmatic temper, which render him impatient of contradiction and unable readily to comprehend that another may differ widely from him and yet be honest, a statelliness of manner which distances from him all but the few, an honest, but somewhat too manifest, pride in his position and well-earned fame—these exhaust the catalogue: and whose faults are fewer or less grave? On the other hand are an eye so single, a heart so pure, a career so spotless that the most ribald and licentious press that ever impeded the progress of civilization has never yet dared to impeach the purity of his motives or the loftiness of his aims. In an age when nearly every public man is accused of venality—often most unjustly—no one has even ventured to suggest or insinuate that Charles Sumner ever gave a vote or made a motion in deference to any sordid impulse or in the expectation that his always modest income would thereby be increased. The most reckless and scurrilous Democratic partisan orator, while abusing Mr. Sumner without scruple or stint, under the stimulus of applauding yells, would have instantly checked the flow of his hearers' enthusiasm had he ventured to assail the integrity and moral worth of him whom they all detested as a fanatic and a deadly foe to the integrity and perpetuity of our Union.

After all fair deductions and qualifications have been made, Mr. Sumner stands to-day the foremost American Senator.

That it was a mistake in the Senate to remove Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of its Committee on Foreign Relations we cannot doubt. And yet the position to which he was transferred was better adapted to his genius, and more accordant with his lofty renown. For, while we have had no Senator since Salmon P. Chase entitled to rank Charles Sumner, and though that must be a very meagre compend of American history which omits his name, yet his honorable eminence has been nowise achieved through the chairmanship aforesaid, but wholly through that eager, uncompromising, unsleeping devotion to the equal rights of man which the position just assigned him by the Senate must afford him the largest opportunities to subserve.

If Mr. Sumner had been great enough to say to his fellow Senators, "Put me on any committee, or on none, as you judge most conducive to the public good—at the foot of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, if you think I can be most useful there," he would have won a triumph greater than that of any ancient or modern warrior.—*N. Y. Tribune, editorial, to-day.*

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

End of a Great Suit Involving Over a Million of Dollars—The Will Admitted to Probate.

The Surrogate of New York has rendered the following decision:—

The paper which is propounded for probate as the last will and testament of James B. Taylor, deceased, bears date the 30th day of June, 1870, and his death occurred on the 22d day of August following. He left, surviving, a widow and a grandchild, his only descendant, a young lady of about nineteen years of age, who is the contestant in this case. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Taylor had been married about forty years and had lived in the most happy marital relations. It also appears from the testimony of friends that he placed the utmost confidence in his wife's judgment, even as to business transactions, and, as he stated to a friend, she had helped to make his undoubtedly large fortune. His granddaughter Kate is the only issue of an only daughter, Georgianna, who married, when quite young, a Mr. Vassar. This granddaughter was early bereft of her parents, and she was brought up by Mr. and Mrs. Taylor as their child, and was always known by the name of Kate Taylor. In the year 1866 she went with her mother to Europe, where she perfected her education at a school in Paris. Before their return to this country, which was in the latter part of 1868, Mr. Taylor, who had hitherto lived at hotels, purchased a fine mansion in Madison avenue, in this city, and furnished it to a large extent with selections made by Mrs. Taylor and the grandchild while in Europe. Soon after their return, and in the month of March, 1869, they removed to their new residence. Undoubtedly, the primary motive Mr. Taylor had, in thus changing his manner of life, was for the benefit and happiness of his granddaughter, who would soon be ready to enter society.

There was nothing which he seemed unwilling to grant her, and, according to her own statement, she had unlimited credit at stores, and he never even chided her for any apparent extravagance. She was to him his idol and hope, loving her almost to adoration, and which he continued to do, even to the time of his death, in spite of the unexpected and clandestine marriage which she made. On the 13th of July, 1869, she secretly left the house, and her whereabouts were unknown, until Mr. Taylor received intelligence that she had arrived in New Bedford, where she had gone with a Henry H. Howland of this city, and, in the presence of his mother (who had previously gone thither) and some friends, was married to him on the 14th of July, 1869. She returned to this city on the 17th, with her husband. On the evening of the 19th, she called at her grandfather's house. She went into the library, and her grandfather came down stairs very much affected, and the first words he said to her were:—"Kate, how could you leave me?" That interview was marked with a deep affection throughout on his part, and the next day she returned with her husband to New Bedford. After her return from the country she again called at her grandfather's house, and some months after mutual courtesies were extended between the two families, but to rather a limited degree. There is, however, no doubt that he still entertained the greatest affection towards his granddaughter, but no evidence of any such regard for her husband. In the month of May, 1870, Mrs. Taylor, young Mr. and Mrs. Howland, and Mrs. Howland senior, went to Europe, where they traveled together for some time. It appears that there were occasional dissensions between the Howlands and Mrs. Taylor while there, which led to a separation of the party—Mrs. Taylor going in one direction and the rest of the party in another.

After a long review and analysis of the evidence, the Surrogate gives the following decision:—

1. That the paper propounded for debate is the last will and testament of the decedent.

2. That it was signed by him on the 30th day of June, 1870, and witnessed, and in all respects executed according to the requirements of the statute.

3. That the decedent was, at that time, of sound and disposing mind, memory, and understanding, and

4. That the decedent so executed the same, as his free act; and that no fraud, deceit, undue influence, coercion, or circumvention was practiced upon him by any person or persons whomsoever in respect of the provisions, making or execution of said will.

It is, therefore, my decree that the said instrument be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal estate.

REUNION IN MISSOURI.

Address of the St. Louis Republican Committee to the Republicans of the County.

The following address to the Republicans of St. Louis county, Missouri, has been published by their reorganized committee:—

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE, ST. LOUIS, March 4, 1871.—Fellow-Republicans of St. Louis county:—The accomplished union of the Republican ranks will be hailed with satisfaction and pleasure by Republicans of all shades of opinion, not only throughout this county and State, but throughout the length and breadth of the land. Every sincere Republican will rejoice that we now present a harmonious front and can look forward to a successful future.

The recent division grew out of a diversity of views, largely due to the independence, personal freedom and individuality that have ever been characteristic of members of the Republican party, and that make it the party of freemen—characteristics that are its main success as well as its occasional weakness. The determination to push this or carry that measure, believed to be essential, illustrates the progressive spirit that animates this great party, and renders it the party of the people.

A party that has stood for the nation through a war for national existence, and stands for the nation in the settlement necessary to maintain in peace what has only been won by an immense expenditure of blood and treasure—such a party cannot desert its post while the opposing party still challenges and assails that settlement. The reconstruction amendments devolve upon Congress and the President the duty and responsibility of their enforcement. Can this task be assigned to the Democrats? Much as the Republican party has done, its mission is not yet ended.

At this juncture, when Democrats threaten destruction to the work of reconstruction—a work which has cost so much national labor and perseverance; at this time when the baleful Democratic cloud is already wafted along the political atmosphere by the undoer of the national life, every Republican will lose any indifference he may have felt, will seek to animate all lovers of the redeemed country to rally around the standard that preserved its liberties, maintained the constitution and saved the nation. Let this example of ours—the example of friendship, harmony, and good faith—inspire true Republicans all over the land, and let us once more join to overwhelm the implacable opponents of the common peace and security.

OBITUARY.

General James Potter,

of Lewistown, Mifflin county, well known throughout Pennsylvania, died suddenly at Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Thursday night. He had not been in very good health for several weeks, and for the previous day or two seemed quite low-spirited and depressed, remarking to a friend only a day before his death that he was not feeling at all well, but could not tell what was the matter. About half-past 9 o'clock Thursday evening General James Burns, his life-long friend and companion, called to see him, and upon sending a servant to his room he was found upon the floor in convulsions and unconscious, in which state he remained until his death, which occurred at 11 o'clock.

General Potter belonged to a historic family—one of the oldest and at one time the wealthiest in the State. His grandfather, General James Potter, was a major-general in the Revolution, and for several years an officer on the staff of Washington. He possessed the entire confidence of his commander-in-chief, and at the close of the Revolutionary struggle was sent at the head of a detachment of troops into Central Pennsylvania to overawe the Indians and protect the settlers. Potter's fort, in Penn's valley, Centre county, was built and fortified by this expedition; and at the termination of the Indian troubles the commander was so charmed with the natural beauties and advantages of that region that he took up his permanent residence near the site of the "Old Fort," and here the subject of this sketch was born. At an early age he embarked in business, and for several years was quite successful as an iron manufacturer as well as in other manufacturing and commercial enterprises. But reverses swept away his large fortune, and at the time of his death he was comparatively poor. Perhaps no man in the Commonwealth has a larger circle of acquaintances or was more universally esteemed by his friends. At the time of his death General Potter was in the 54th year of his age.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgments.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood.

The following judgments were this morning entered:—

Prentiss vs. Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. Motion to become party plaintiff granted. Motion of Pennsylvania to become party defendant granted. Thompson, C. J.

Hosie vs. Gray. Same vs. Same. Error to Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Appeal from decision of Prothonotary Snowden.

First. Recognizance of bail in error defectively taken in the Court below, may be annulled and a new recognizance taken before the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

Second. Where a judgment is entered in a *scire facias* to a coal lease mortgage, the proceedings being *in rem*., the recognizance of writ in error need not be in double the amount of the judgment, but only in a sum sufficient to recover costs. The decision of the Prothonotary is affirmed.

John Bamford vs. George Keefer. Error to Common Pleas of Northampton county. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded. Read, J.

Young vs. Leedom. Error to Common Pleas of Montgomery county. Judgment affirmed. Read, J.

Robert G. Black vs. Edwin A. Johns *et al.* Error to District Court of Philadelphia county. Judgment reversed, and *procedendo* awarded. Agnew, J.

Kline vs. Jacobs. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

William H. Riley was tried upon the charge of entering Clark's grocery store at Broad and Walnut streets. The evidence went to show that on the morning of February 26 the store door was found open and the prisoner was in the cellar. F. A. Bregy, Esq., representing the prisoner, upon cross-examination showed that he had the night before dropped his penknife through the grating into the cellar, and that upon passing there that morning he noticed the door standing open, went down and found his knife, and was about leaving again when he was arrested. Nothing was taken or molested, and there were witnesses in attendance to prove Riley's good character. Under the charge of the Court, a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Joseph Harmer, colored, was found guilty of striking his wife in church.

Edward Davis, colored, was acquitted of a charge of stealing money, the prosecutor saying that he missed the treasure, but not having the slightest notion of who took it.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales 3000 bales uplands at 14¾c.; Orleans at 15¾c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 10,000 bbls. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales 48,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·56, delivered; choice amber and white State at $1·75@1·85. Corn firmer and scarce; sales 89,000 bushels new mixed Western at 87@88c. Oats quiet; sales 21,000 bushels Ohio at 68@70c. Beef unchanged. Pork dull; new mess, $21·37@21·50. Lard—steam, 19@12¾c.; kettle, 13¾c. Whisky quiet at 95c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Stocks steady. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113¾; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do. 112; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 111¾; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 68¾; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co., 67¾; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central and Hudson River, 98; Erie, 28¾; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express, 69¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Illinois Central, 134¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 118¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 111¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97¾; Western Union Telegraph, 85¾.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Condition of France

The Army of Occupation.

French Prisoners in Germany Released

The Evacuation of Versailles.

Illness of the Emperor.

The Return to Berlin.

Wilmington Methodist Conference.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Rioting in the Spanish Provinces.

MADRID, March 11.—Serious disturbances have taken place in the provinces. At Alcante an armed mob fired upon the Mayor and other civil authorities, and some lives were lost. In the elections

The Opposition is Triumphing.

In consequence of the disturbed state of the country the King's trip to meet the Queen is deferred.

The Emperor William Ill.

AMIENS, March 11.—The Emperor is seriously indisposed, and unable to review the troops. The Crown Prince will review them.

LONDON, March 13.—The *Daily News* says:—

The Black Sea Conference

meets to-day, but up to a late hour on Sunday Duc de Broglie was without instructions to attend.

French Taxation.

It is reported from Paris that the Government intends to levy a tax on imported raw material, especially textile fabrics. The tax on cotton alone is expected to produce annually sixty to eighty millions of francs. Foreign manufactured articles will also, it is said, be taxed proportionally.

The *Daily News* despatch from Brussels says all the

French Prisoners in Belgium

are released and have gone to their homes.

The Radicals have posted placards

Urging the Army Not to Fight the People,

but the appeal has been productive of no effect. Six

Radical Papers Have Been Suppressed.

The city is entirely quiet and without signs of a renewal of the recent agitation, which is condemned by the entire press.

French Military Orders.

The French *Official Journal* publishes a decree approving the formation of regiments of infantry at Bordeaux, and dissolving the headquarters staff of the army recently operating in the north, and that camps of instruction be formed at Havre, in Brittany, and in Vosges.

Management of the Mint.

A despatch from Paris gives positive contradiction to the report that Pouyer Quentier, French Minister of Finance, intends to make reforms in the management of the Mint.

The Emperor's Journey to Berlin.

BERLIN, March 13.—Emperor William is ill at Ferrieres, but will leave for this city on Tuesday next. The journey will be direct, the condition of the Emperor's health rendering it inexpedient for him to lengthen the trip by a visit to any of the princes of the Empire.

It is announced that the 7th and 13th Prussian Corps and the Wurtembergers will form the

The Army of Occupation

of that portion of France to be held by the Germans until the conditions of the treaty of peace are fulfilled.

Mr. Stansfeld and the British Cabinet.

LONDON, March 13.—Right Honorable James Stansfeld having accepted a Cabinet office, went to his constituency in the city of Halifax for reelection to Parliament, and was returned without opposition.

Steam Launch Wrecked—Eight Lives Lost.

Eight lives were lost by the wreck of a steam lauch upon the island of Jersey.

Evacuation of Versailles.

PARIS, March 13.—Versailles has been evacuated by the Germans and a French garrison installed.

A convention for the return of the

French Prisoners in Germany

was signed at Ferrieres, some to return by sea from Bremen and Hamburg, and others overland.

It has been ascertained that twenty German soldiers were killed and sixty injured by

The Accident at Puteaux,

on the Northwestern Railroad.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 13—11·30 A. M.—Consols 91 for money and account. American securities dull; 5-20s of 1862, 91¾; of 1865, old, 91¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 88¾. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 110¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

FRANKFORT, March 13.—U. S. bonds closed at 96½.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Uplands, 7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; turpentine, 36s. 9d@37d.

LONDON, March 13—12 M.—American securities quiet and steady. Stocks quiet and steady.

LONDON, March 13—11·30 A. M.—Calcutta linseed, 63s. 3d.@63s. 6d.

FROM DELAWARE.

The Wilmington M. E. Conference—Fifth Day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DOVER, Del., March 13.—The conference was opened with prayer by Rev. T. Humphriss.

The case of Francis Collins was called, and he was continued.

The following were received on trial:—G. R. Bristol, Thomas Harding, W. J. Duhadaway, Edwin Hynson, Levin Layfield, George Campbell, William S. Murray, and Edward J. Ayres.

The Mission Committee reported the disbursement of five thousand dollars. The constitution of the Preachers' Aid Society was ordered to be printed. The report of the Committees on Temperance, Tracts, Bible, Sunday School, and Education were presented. The Bishop was requested to appoint William Merrill to the charge of the Laurel Academy. The conference will close this afternoon.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

SUMNER AND THE PRESIDENT.

Outrages in the South.

Pacific R. R. Interest

The San Domingo Commission

AFTERNOON CABLE NEWS.

Black Sea Conference.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Black Sea Conference.

LONDON, March 13—4 P. M.—The Black Sea Conference held a session to-day, all the members, including Duc de Broglie, being present. It is believed that all matters under discussion are arranged, and this is probably the last meeting of the conference.

A despatch from Weimar says great preparations are made to receive

The Emperor William,

Prince Frederick William, and General Moltke, who pass through the city on Thursday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There was no meeting of the Republican Senatorial caucus this morning, and it is understood there will be none before to-morrow, when the committee appointed to frame a bill for the protection of life and property in the South is expected to report.

The Joint Caucus

of the Republican committee held a meeting of two hours' duration this morning to mature an anti-Ku-klux bill, but came to no conclusion. They will have another meeting to-night.

Southern Outrages.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate Republican caucus committee charged with the preparation of a bill to suppress Ku-klux outrages in the South had a long session to-day, but did not come to any agreement. The question under discussion in the committee was how far the President should be intrusted with ordering troops into States for the suppression of outrages, real or imaginary.

A majority of the committee were of the opinion that this right should be well guarded, as it was liable to gross violation. Senator Morton proposes to make the outrages committed by the Ku-klux offenses against the United States, so that they can be taken hold of by the United States authorities. The committee will have another meeting to-night, and it is expected they will be ready to report a bill to the caucus which meets to morrow.

Sumner and the President.

The story that Mr. Sumner intends to deliver a violent philippic against the administration seems to have been set afloat by friends of the President in the Senate, who are anxious that Sumner should prove what they charged, to wit, that he is opposed to the administration in everything. Sumner says he has no intention of making such a speech, and never had.

The President and His Friends

are therefore likely to be disappointed. It is beginning to be apparent that Congress will be kept here, by one pretext and another, until the return of the

San Domingo Commission,

and that it will then be asked by the President to consider and dispose of that matter.

Senator Cameron

intimated to-day that he intends to remain at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee. In reply to a request of Mr. Sumner to take early action on the French spoliation claims, Mr. Cameron said that, although he had neither the experience nor the ability of Mr. Sumner, he intended to do his duty on the committee in an humble way.

A large number of

Land Grabbing Bills

were introduced in the Senate to-day and referred to committees. Of course they stand no chance at this session.

Pacific Railroad Interest.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

There is official authority for stating that the report that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to push the Pacific Railroad Company for the payment of interest owing the Government, and to appeal to the courts therefor, is entirely false. Secretary Boutwell disclaims any and all such intentions.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Bridges Carried Away.

BRUNSWICK, March 13.—The bridge between Wilton and East Wilton, on the Androscoggin Railroad, was carried away, and the railroad bridge at Farmington somewhat damaged, by the floating ice in the Androscoggin river yesterday.

FROM NEW YORK.

The French Relief Fund.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 13.—Contributions in aid of the French were taken up in the several churches yesterday, and a liberal sum collected.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Escape from Prison.

BOSTON, March 13.—Two State's prison convicts, named John Dannakin and Andrew J. Freeman, escaped last night.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Supply.

MOUNT CARMEL, March 13.—The Coal Ridge and Montelins Collieries have suspended operations on account of high water.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Ship News.

BOSTON, March 13.—Arrived, steamer Batavia, from Liverpool.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Cotton quiet; low middling, 13½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Clover-seed active. Wheat dull but steady and prices entirely unchanged. Corn steady; white Southern, 88@88c.; yellow Southern, 88@83c. Oats better at 62@65c. Mess Pork quiet and weak at $22·2@23·50. Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders, 9¼@9¾c.; rib sides, 11¾c.; clear rib, 12c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 18c. Lard dull at 13¼c. Whisky firm at 93c.

—The Mississippi is now open between St. Louis and Dubuque, with good prospects of an early opening at St. Paul.

—Auburn-haired girls in Arkansas will persist in wearing red velvet hats, under the impression that they are becoming.

—Wyoming lynchers hold "neck-tie sociables" when they catch a horse thief. The tie is made of rope and lasts a man a lifetime.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, March 13, 1871.

There is quite a sharp demand for money this morning, nearly all departments of trade being fully represented in the market, but money continues to move very freely in the absence of any distrust as to the future. The speculative demand is only moderate, and this, with the liberal disbursements from the United States treasury, tends to keep the market easy to good borrowers. Mr. Boutwell's policy is evidently to perpetuate this condition of ease until he can get the new loans off his hands, and its influence on rates will no doubt be such as to place money within the reach of business enterprises, and thus to encourage a lively spring trade. Rates to-day are entirely without change.

The gold market is quiet and steady, with slight advance in the premium, opening at 111¼ and closing at the same figure.

Government bonds are quiet and weak.

The stock market was rather dull, and prices were less firm. Sales of State 6s, second series, at 105¼; old City 6s sold at 101¼; new do. at 101⅜, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 88⅞.

Reading was quiet, with sales at 51. Pennsylvania sold at 61½@⅝, and Camden and Amboy at 116½. 45⅝ was bid for North Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, Old	101¾	45 sh Leh Nav St	35¼
$5000 do 2d	101¾	500 do b30	35⅝
$5000 do	101¾	100 do b40	35⅝
$1800 City 6s, New	101¾	200 do b5	35⅝
$800 do	101¾	200 sh Penna R	61⅝
$2000 Pa 6s 2 sc	105¾	3 do	61⅝
$3500 N Penna 7s	96	100 do	61⅝
$6000 O C & A 7s	83½	400 sh Reading R	51
$250 U S 5-20, 64	116¾	200 do	51
$1000 Leh 6s gold	88¾	100 do	50·94

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, prior to '62	102¾	200 sh Reading R	51 1-16
$10000 Union Cl 6s	14	200 do	51
$5000 Pa 6s, 3 sc	107¾	100 do	51
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	94	600 do	51 1-16
$3000 Leh V 6s, Cp	94¼	300 do	c. 51⅛
$2000 W Jer 6s	91¾	100 do	51
10 sh Mech Bk	32½	$100 sh O C & A R	48¾
		100 do b30	48¾

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	111¾	11·00 A. M	111¾
10·10 "	111¾	11·55 "	111¾
10·46 "	111¾	12·00 M	111¾
10·55 "	111¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 13.—There is very little Quercitron Bark here, and No. 1 has advanced to $31 per ton; Tanners' Bark ranges from $18 to $22 per cord.

There is a good demand for Cloverseed, and 600 bushels sold, part at 11¾@12c., and part on secret terms; Timothy ranges from $6·20 to $6·75; Flaxseed is worth $2 10 per bushel.

There is less doing in Flour, the inquiry being limited both for export and home consumption, but prices are without quotable change. 600 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5 25@5·50; extras at $5·75@6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·25@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9. Rye Flour is steady at $6. Prices Corn Meal are nominal.

The offerings of Wheat are light, but the demand has fallen off. Sales of 2050 bushels Ohio and Indiana red at $1·63@1·65 and amber at $1·70. Rye is steady at $1 05. Corn is dull and prices are barely sustained. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow, part at 80c., and part on secret terms. Oats are dull. Sales of 1400 bushels Pennsylvania at 62½@65c.

Whisky—The inquiry is small. We quote Western iron-bound barrels at 92½@93c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 13.—The depression which has prevailed in the market for Beef Cattle for the past three weeks was again a prominent feature to-day, and prices, though quotably unchanged, have a downward tendency. We quote choice at 8@8½c. fair to good at 6½@7½c., and common at 4@6c. ₱ lb., gross. Receipts 2970 head. The following are the particulars of the sales to-day:—

Head.
66 Owen Smith, Western, 7@8.
50 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 6@7¼.
58 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster co., 6@7¼.
45 A. Christy, Western, 6½@8.
40 Jas. Christy, Lancaster co., 7@8.
45 Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 6@7¼.
108 P. McFillen, Lancaster and Chester cos., 7@8.
60 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 6½@7½.
101 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 7@8.
88 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster, 6½@7¼.
100 James McFillen, Western, 6@7¼.
70 S. S. McFillen, Western, 7@8.
62 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 6½@8.
216 J. J. Martin & Co., Western, 6@8.
125 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co. and West, 6½@8.
66 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 6@7¼.
25 H. Chain, W. Penna., 6½@7¼.
20 H. Chain, Jr., Western, 6@7¼.
50 L. Frank, Western, 6½@7¼.
55 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Lanc. co., 6½@7¼.
40 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 6½@8.
30 H. Frank, Lancaster, co., 6½@7½.
50 James Clemson, Lancaster county, 6@7¼.
30 A. Kimble, Chester co., 6@8¼.
20 L. Horne, Delaware, 6@6.
58 John McArdle, Western, 6@8½.
80 R. Maynes, Western, 5½@7½.
40 Blum & Co., Western Pennsylvania, 6½@7¼.
50 L. Leavenstine & Co., Lancaster co., 6@7.

Cows and Calves are dull and lower. Sales of 200 head at $40@65.

Sheep attracted more attention, and prices have advanced. Sales at 5½@7¼c. ₱ pound, gross, the latter for choice. Receipts 8000 head.

Hogs move slowly at a decline. Sales of 3000 head at $10@11 ₱ 100 pounds net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 13

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.	44	11 A. M.	54
2 P. M.	57		

SUN RISES.....6·15 MOON SETS.....0·38
SUN SETS.....6·5 HIGH WATER.....6·27

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—Arrived 11th, ship Julia, from New Orleans; bark Heiress, from Galveston; ship Baze, from do.; brig Gregoria, from Savannah; ships Wellington, from Mobile, and Robano, from Savannah. 12th, ships Zouave and Arran, and bark Nuova Pastos, from Savannah; bark Cremona, from Galveston; ships Thames and Glenallan, from New York; and Roneohan, from Mobile; bark Osceola, from New York; steamship Alice and ship Ivanhoe, from New Orleans; and bark Evening Star, from Savannah.

LONDON, March 13.—Steamship Siberia, from New York, touched at Queenstown this morning.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, March 13.—Arrived, steamships Europa, from Glasgow, and Erie, from London, via St. Thomas.

Also, steamship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 13.—Bark Harrisburg, from New York for Havana, arrived here, leaking badly. Also arrived, bark Liel, from Rio for orders.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Nor. bark Exandi, Marchusen, London, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, Cohasset, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr James S. Watson, Houck, Lynn, do.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, Braintree, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Carr, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, 9 days from Cardenas, with sugar to William Buzby.
Schr W. Kent Hall, Thompson, from Norfolk, with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Maggie Jefferson, Ludlam, fm Maurice River, with wood.
Schr Bird, Duffell, from Lewes, Del., with wood.
Schr W. B. Tiers, Gifford, from Providence.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, from Fall River.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 11.—19 barges leave in tow to night for Baltimore, light.

Harvey Wright, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 11.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Mary Morrow, P. McDevitt, Mary Drubelbis, L. C. Myer, Rachel Smith, Dan Robinson, and Mary and Emma.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, March 13.—The D. V. DeWitt, with pig iron for Baltimore, will leave this evening. The Lone Star, with iron, for New York, leaves to-day.

L. B. C.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE GRANT-SUMNER QUARREL.

From the N. Y. World.

The feeling which has been excited in Washington, and extends to all places in telegraphic communication with the national capital, in consequence of President Grant's attempt to degrade and disgrace one of the most important members of the party by which he was elected, is a noteworthy sign of the times. In this heated Republican quarrel Democrats take no part. They are mere spectators. But in such an unseemly fracas, bystanders are the coolest judges; and in the present case, Democrats are more likely to do justice to both factions than they are to do justice to each other.

As between the comparative qualifications of Mr. Sumner and Mr. Cameron for the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the question is ridiculous. In domestic politics Mr. Sumner is, to be sure, a fanatic; but a sincere fanatic is a more respectable character than a notorious corruptionist. On foreign questions, Mr. Sumner is extremely well informed, whereas Mr. Cameron has no more knowledge of foreign politics than every man catches up from the newspapers. Mr. Sumner has a personal acquaintance with many of the leading statesmen of Europe; he has always taken a keen interest in European affairs; and being thoroughly conversant with recent European history, and with the motives and secret springs of modern diplomacy, his qualifications for the position which he has held for the last ten years cannot be disputed by any of the servile supporters of the President. If his place could be given to another Senator equally intelligent and accomplished, the change would not provoke much comment; but an exchange of Cameron for Sumner is so preposterous in point of fitness that the country would look on with amazement, if it could be amazed at *any* absurdity perpetrated by General Grant.

What is the excuse offered by General Grant's sycophants for supplanting a thoroughly equipped publicist like Sumner with an ignoramus in foreign affairs like Simon Cameron? The excuse is that Mr. Sumner differs, on some points of foreign policy, from President Grant and Secretary Fish. Such an excuse is a grosss insult to the Senate. It is an arrogant attack on its independence. It assumes that the Senate has no right to differ from the President on questions of foreign policy; whereas, by the Constitution, the Senate is entitled to sit in judgment and review upon the action of the Executive, and ratify or reject its measures according as Senators may or may not think the Executive has acted wisely. The Constitution makes the Senate a restraint on the foreign policy of the President, and authorizes its own independent judgment in approving or rejecting his measures. But General Grant insists that the revising Senators shall be his servile tools. He denies their right to any judgment which differs from his. He requires that the Senators shall be, not his judges, as the Constitution makes them, in questions of foreign policy, but his echoes. In other words, he is engaged in an attempt to break down the restraints imposed upon the foreign policy of the President by the Constitution, and to make his own will supreme in questions of that kind. His demand that the Senate shall not dissent from his views, and that its Committee on Foreign Relations shall tamely accept whatever he chooses to dictate, is a claim to be emancipated from constitutional restraints and to exercise an absolute control over the foreign policy of the Government. By the Constitution the Senate has a right to differ from and control him; has a right to reject his treaties and overrule his foreign policy; and is as free and independent in its own sphere of action as the President is in his. It is a piece of insufferable intermeddling and domineering arrogance for him to dictate whom the Senate shall appoint on its committees, and to demand that the Committee on Foreign Relations shall be packed in subserviency to his personal views. He has no more right to say who shall be chairman of that committee than the Senate has to say who shall be Secretary of State. Nay, he has less right; for the Senate can refuse to confirm a Secretary of State whom the President appoints, but he has no shadow of a title to interfere in the organization of the Senate committees. Yet this is what General Grant has been doing; and it is no wonder that his intrusive, intermeddling arrogance provokes warm opposition.

One pretty certain consequence of this quarrel will be the defeat of the President's Santo Domingo job. There was only five majority against Sumner in the Senate caucus, and those Senators who opposed the wishes of the President in caucus will have as little hesitation in voting against his scheme in the Senate. A treaty of annexation, which requires two-thirds of the Senate to ratify it, would be defeated by superfluous votes; and if an attempt should be made to carry the project by a joint resolution, the Republicans will be so divided that the Democratic votes may turn the scale against it. But a defeat of General Grant now will be a personal and political humiliation, whereas, if he had not provoked this quarrel, the failure of the Santo Domingo project would have little significance.

Another consequence of this quarrel will be an organized opposition to the renomination of General Grant as the Republican candidate for President. The contempt in which he has long been held by intelligent Republicans who are best acquainted with him, has now found a good excuse for utterance, and from this time forth the Republican party is divided into a Grant faction and an anti-Grant faction. With the enormous patronage he wields he will probably secure a renomination; but if he does, there will either be an open bolt by his bitter Republican enemies or secret conspiracies to defeat his election. This quarrel will become so envenomed that there can be no reconciliation; and as Grant is destitute of political talents, his Republican enemies are pretty sure to get the better of him. In view of the hatred and animosity which have grown up against him in his own party, Democrats have every reason to wish that he may be the Republican candidate.

A SUGGESTION TO THE HIGH COMMISSION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Since it is declared, with some show of probability, that the question of compensation to our Dominion neighbors for the right of our fishermen to ply their vocation without restriction, either within or without the imaginary three-mile line from the colonial shores, is now under consideration before the High Commission, we beg to offer a suggestion.

Our colonial friends have some valuable bituminous coal mines in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, only partially worked, owing to want of a market. We think well of admitting their coal free of duty. But there is so much objection to a repeal of the existing tariff on this commodity, that the duty still stands and is likely to stand. Suppose now the High Commission, while it is on this branch of its business, should make the proposition to offset the duties we now collect, against the right of fishing everywhere. Let us fish wherever we like and we will admit Nova Scotia coal free of duty.

This is a fair bargain; and if anything is to be paid for a privilege that really belongs to us now, we insist it shall be no more than this. And we cannot help believing such an arrangement would be satisfactory on the British side. The right to fish on the ocean is a right belonging to everybody, and it is sheer impudence to undertake to restrict it. In former times, when it was the fashion to keep convenient pretexts for war always on hand to be used as occasion required, this fishing question held a prominent place. If England and France, during the long years when they were contending for mastery on this continent, were ever at a loss for a quarrel, this question, in some one of its Protean forms, could always be counted upon to furnish the desired provocation.

The present agitation of the subject is but a relic of a past tradition. It is an absurdity from beginning to end. Why should not any man and every man traversing the open sea be at liberty to cast a line and catch a fish when and where he will? The sea is the highway of nations, and whatever swims therein is the special property of not one of them, but of all. The ocean is but one vast common, where all have equal rights and all should roam at will. The idea of there being any private or national property in its hidden finny tribes is simple presumption. It was only when England claimed to own and rule the seas that such a pretension could be endured for an instant. But that day has forever gone, and now let all the rubbish of such a claim perish with it.

If nations desire to preserve the three-mile line from the actual configuration of the coast, by way of a convenient skirt to their jurisdictional limits, so be it. But let the claim be construed to cover cases of substantial consequence only, such, for example, as the conflicts of belligerents. For every peaceable purpose, let the use of the open seas, wherever they are navigable, be free and unabridged to all the world. We should be glad if the High Commission would break from the traditional follies of the past and assert this principle as their guide. Let them not try to erect anew the starch and buckram fences which have been put up on the ocean in the past, and which guard nobody and guide nobody, and serve only as traps to the unwary mariner who extorts his scant subsistence from the treacherous depths of the sea. These technical and suppositious boundaries, which cannot be seen, are but a snare in the hands of the idle wicked to catch the laborious poor. They deserve no consideration from men who are representatives of the people, and not mere instruments of arbitrary Governments, as negotiators of old in too many cases were apt to be.

In proposing the compensation we do for the relinquishment of an unfounded pretension, we think we go far enough. We protest against that superfluity of generosity which would go further and pay money for a claim intrinsically not worth considering, and which, at best, is but a convenient pretext to extort concessions which can be neither claimed nor obtained upon any fair grounds whatever.

DOES THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ACCEPT THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Another Presidential election is in sight. It rests with the party now in opposition to determine the issues to be therein decided. If that party shall see fit to say, "We accept and will obey and enforce the Federal Constitution as modified by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments," the country may safely regard the issues raised by secession and the consequent civil war as closed, and proceed thereupon to the paramount consideration of economic and financial questions. This is the shape which (we judge) most intelligent and patriotic citizens prefer that the next canvass should take. We have been mainly quarrelling about slavery and negroes for the last twenty years. If only for variety's sake, it is high time for a change of topic. Slavery was a weighty theme in its day, but slavery is dead, and its death involves logically the clearing away of all the wreck and debris of the late arduous struggle. The negro is no longer a slave; what can he be henceforth but a man? And, if a man, why should he not be accorded the rights, privileges, franchises, responsibilities, and obligations of manhood—no less, no more? The Kilkenny cats having demolished and devoured each other, is it necessary that their tails should keep up the scratching, spitting, and caterwauling?

As a Republican, we have no right and no wish to direct the future course of the party to which we shall at any rate stand opposed. If that party shall see fit to challenge us to fight over again the battle of 1868, we shall of course take up the gage with great and well-grounded confidence of success. We have no fear that the American people will reverse in '72 the verdict they recorded in the election of Grant and Colfax. In a purely partisan aspect, we should consider this our "best hold."

But there are other considerations of grave moment by which that of party advantage is counteracted and overborne. It seems at least probable that, whenever the late Rebels shall have been thoroughly convinced that the negroes are to be henceforth their fellow-citizens, sharing fully and equally every franchise and immunity of citizenship, they will stop killing them. It is the hope of paralyzing with terror large portions of the Republicans, white and black, of the South, as those of Georgia and Louisiana were paralyzed in 1868, that inspires the Ku-klux atrocities now rife in several Southern States. These cannot be incited by any rational expectation that the Republicans will be exterminated; the calculation evidently is that killing some will awe the rest into a surrender of their rights as essential to the saving of their lives.

In short, the present Ku-klux demonstrations at the South are simply a more cowardly phase of the Rebellion. They are a fulfilment of the Rebel menace that the civil war could and should be prosecuted for twenty years after the overthrow and dispersion of the Rebel armies. Its object is to "Let the nigger know his place"—which, now as ever, in the Rebel conception, is under the heel of the white man.

Until this skulking warfare, with masks instead of banners and torches in place of grenades, shall have been somehow terminated, the Republican party cannot change its attitude, nor can it give that attention and emphasis to questions of political economy and finance which the public good imperatively requires. Pledged by all its glorious past to inflexible and paramount fidelity to the rights of man, it cannot, while these are assailed and imperilled, devote much attention to the policy of raising or lowering the imposts now payable on the importation of iron, or fabrics, or sugar. And, in the absence of such attention, there is great danger that unwise and injurious changes in the tariff may be made, which, if their nature and bearings were fully understood, would be condemned and defeated.

What we would ask of the Democratic managers—we trust, without presumption—is simple frankness. They act on the offensive, and have the right as well as the power to choose their point of assault. They may take the ground pioneered by Frank Blair in 1868, and proclaim the anti-slavery amendments of the Constitution frauds and nullities, and negro suffrage a Federal usurpation, to be crushed out by "the Southern people"—that is, the late Rebels—so soon as they shall have resumed control of the Government. Or they may (as some of them do) say, "All this is bygone. The three Republican amendments are a part of the Constitution; the negro is a citizen and a voter; we cannot undo this if we would: so we accept, and will try to make the best of it." We only require of them that they eschew concealment or equivocation, and tell the country exactly what they mean.

If the wishes of the majority were to prevail, we know that the next Democratic platform would reiterate the party's approval of the sentiments of Frank Blair. Negro-hate and sympathy with the late Rebellion are the animating impulses of at least two-thirds of those who voted for Seymour in '68 and will vote for his lineal successor in '72. But the leaders of a party do not always allow the mass of their followers to dictate platforms, even when their own real sentiments are embodied therein. Doubtless, the Democratic National Convention of 1864 proclaimed what the Democratic masses believed and felt when it pronounced the war for the Union a failure and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities; yet McClellan's chances of election were thereby blighted. So the great body of the Democrats of 1868 were delighted with the idea of paying the national debt in greenbacks; but that plank in their platform cost Seymour (who did not believe in it) a great many votes. A party under the weather cannot always embody all that it would like to do in its platform; it must consider how others will regard a proposition, and whether it is or is not calculated to repel many whose support is essential. This was not done at Chicago in 1864 nor at New York in 1868, and the consequences were disastrous.

"Give me but light!" said Ajax. Only let the Democratic platform be outspoken and candid, and the next Presidential canvass must prove a long stride towards the final settlement of questions whose early solution is essential to the nation's well-being.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Times,

Paris is possessed with its old frenzy again. The overshadowing danger, in presence of which party clamor was stilled, has passed, and a vague unrest, born of a despairing consciousness how impotent has been their resistance to a relentless enemy, seems to have taken hold of the populace. In default of the Prussians, the "Reds" want somebody to wreak their vengeance on. France, and, above all, Paris, has suffered a great defeat and a great humiliation, and yet nobody can be found on whom to lay the blame. At Bordeaux the people have been calmly voting away provinces and huge indemnities that will absorb the spare earnings of a generation, but there is no talk of impeaching anybody, unless, perhaps, the Emperor, who is already as good as dead; there is no new oath of the tennis-court by which the popular deputies should, this time, bind themselves to remain in session till means were devised for taking revenge upon the foe—who seems to the mind's eye much less formidable now that his field artillery and his intrenchments are no longer contracting the circle of fate round the city. The suppressed fury of the *proletariat* of the capital has, therefore, begun the familiar series of fitful outbursts, which, unrestrained by a strong hand and a vigorous will, may lead to revolution and chaos again.

Fortunately for France, the patriots of Montmartre and Belleville cannot just yet work any serious mischief. The Government is strong in resting upon the deliberate choice of the people, and in being backed by a large majority of the representatives of the provinces, who are tired of the dictation of Paris, and many of whom are prepared to support the proposal of removing the political capital somewhere else. They are also strong from the fact that a sincere desire to maintain republican institutions is visible in all their measures. Could M. Thiers and his colleagues be convicted of plotting for a monarchy, a revolutionary protest would be intelligible, and might be exceedingly difficult to deal with. But all their acts, of which we have any record, show a punctilious desire to maintain republican forms, and an honest determination to give popular government a fair trial. M. Thiers insisted upon the insertion of the word "republic" in the resolution of the deputies which forms the warrant of his office. He retains three republicans in his ministry, who would not hold office for a single day were they to be required to assist in an Orleans restoration.

By some such reasons as these, emphasized no doubt by a reference to the readiness of his cannon, General de Palladines managed on Thursday to bring the mutinous officers of the National Guards of Belleville to reason. France has shown her willingness to be ruled by moderate counsels, and the sooner Paris reaches a similar resolution, the more rapidly will proceed the peaceful reconstruction which the country so urgently needs. It is time that Frenchmen recognized the fact that, grievously betrayed as they have been, they have suffered chiefly because they were untrue to themselves. For two generations neither Conservatives nor Radicals have been capable of compromise or of gradual reform. The political life of the nation has thus alternated between repression and license, and has been devoted to the worship of every possible idea—Legitimist, Orleanist, Republican, and Imperialist—to the exclusion of the idea of true liberty. Evidences are not wanting that France has profited by sad experience, and that the Thiers Ministry embodies her attachment to practical results in preference to vague aspirations, to republicanism that respects the rights of all in preference to a regime that gives either a man or a mob an irresponsible and absolute power.

—Michigan is to have a new State Capitol which is expected to cost a million dollars.

—A gigantic steam scoop, called "Beelzebub's Spoon," is dredging in Devil's Lake, Baraboo, Wis.

—Why will folks pay so much for rent when they can get a house-maid for three or four dollars?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were passed yesterday by the State Central Committee:—

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1871.

Resolved, That the time for the meeting of the Republican State Convention be and the same is hereby postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May next, and that the delegates who may be elected thereto be and they are hereby requested to assemble at the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon on said day.

Resolved, That Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, be appointed chairman of the State Central Committee, in place of the Hon. John Covode, deceased.

Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee heartily endorses the action of the Republican members of the Legislature in supporting the bill providing for the call of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, By the Republican State Central Committee, that we endorse the action of the Philadelphia members of the committee in opposing the passage of bills to govern the city of Philadelphia by commissioners to be named by the Legislature.

2 25 MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1871.

An instalment of Five Dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of the National Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 24th of March, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

3 8 2w JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March. A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

2 13 m 5t

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY—DUPLICATION.—It has been decided to duplicate the stock of the Mercantile Library Company, between July 1 and December 31 of the present year, on the plan pursued in 1864. For every share of stock issued prior to July 1 another share will be issued, without cost, if applied for by the owner before the end of the year. All the new shares purchased before July 1 will have the benefit of the duplication.

3 2th m4t T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, 8 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. MARCH 6, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 16th instant.

3 7 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street. Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

ART EXHIBITION.

"LAND AND SEA,"

By EDWARD MORAN.

Exhibition in aid of the sufferers by the war in Europe.

Earles' Galleries, No. 816 Chesnut St.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS

Catalogues, illustrated, $1 00. 3 6 9t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street, Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 2 2p

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 22 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELLIAN CATTELL.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

AMERICAN STEAM SAFE CO.,

Safe Makers to the United States Government

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,

ETC. ETC.,

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LUMBER

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1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs

—Rose Kelly was found in Tom Holland's notorious den on Saturday night last. The poor woman had been taken there on Friday last by Meyers, the alleged father of her child. She did not know the character of the place.

—The Park Commission have secured the services of Frederick L. Olmstead, the celebrated landscape architect, who will lay out the Eastern Park on designs similar to those of the Central Park, New York.

—Quite a number of the manuscripts of William Penn are to be bound and presented to the Historical Society.

—Alfred H. Love, President of the Peace Society, has addressed a letter to the Joint High Commission.

—Company A, 4th Regiment (Colonel Sellers), are in revolt. They have been courtmartialled, and will be tried on the 20th inst.

Domestic Affairs.

—The public library of Cincinnati was opened yesterday for the first time in its history, on a Sabbath.

—The removal of Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee is generally condemned by the newspaper press throughout the United States.

—In the celebrated Taylor will case, which has been pending for some time past, in New York city, and which involves a million or more dollars, the will has finally been admitted to probate.

—Measures have been taken in the counties of South Carolina where the recent troubles between the white and colored people existed, for an amicable understanding between the two classes.

—William Bullock, a prominent citizen of Lockport, New York, was shot dead on the main street of that town on Saturday evening by Arthur F. Pierce, with whom he previously had some domestic difficulties.

Foreign Affairs.

—The report that ex-Emperor Napoleon is going to Chiselhurst is premature.

—General Vinoy has issued orders suspending several of the Paris newspapers.

—The first public sitting of the Assembly at Versailles will be held on the 20th inst.

—The Reds of Paris propose the formation of a new Republic, with Victor Hugo as its President.

—The Chamber of Commerce of Paris has decided that no German can be employed in trade in that city.

—The National Guards holding Montmartre have surrendered the cannon which was in their possession.

—The South German elections have resulted in the choice of fifty Liberals, ten Conservatives, and fifteen Clericals.

—An order has been issued that the landwehr in organized corps and garrisons shall be dismissed to their homes.

—The position of the German armies during the next phase of the occupation of France will be an uninterrupted line from the lower Seine to Dijon.

—Thiers' influence is said to be waning, and to protect the Assembly while sitting at Versailles a number of regiments of the line have been detailed.

—General Moltke has made a demand for the departure from Paris of all the unarmed Mobile Guards exceeding the authorized garrison of forty thousand.

—One Paris despatch announces that Gen. Trochu has become insane, while another contradicts the statement.

—The Northwestern Railway Company of France says that the Germans themselves are responible for the accident at Puteaux, by which eleven of their number were killed and twenty-three wounded.

—The Havana *Diario* advocates placing a price upon the head of Maxelo Lopez, the insurgent general. Captain Tomento, one of his followers, recently executed, was married just before he was led out to execution.

—On Saturday morning disturbances occurred in Jesus' Church, Rome, and though considerable fighting ensued within its walls, no one was seriously injured. The prompt interposition of the authorities caused a restoration of order.

—A German celebration in honor of peace, which was commenced at Zurich, Switzerland, on Thursday, was disturbed by some French officers who were detained there as prisoners of war, and not until after a serious demonstration was made was the disturbance ended.

—The rioters of the 10th of December have been tried by a council of war. Blanqui, Flourens, Geraud, and Avrelle were condemned to death for contumacy, while Goupil was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and Vailes to six months. The rest of the rioters were acquited.

—A Kingston, Jamaica, despatch says that the United States steamer Tennessee, with the members of the San Domingo Commission, arrived there on Saturday, by way of Port-au-Prince. All were well aboard the vessel, and she will sail for New York in four days, via Key West. Each commissioner is preparing a draft of his report.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS —PRISONERS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—THE SUBJECT OF EDUCATION—OVERCROWDED CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION.

The forty-second annual report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, which has just been presented to the Legislature, is a very lengthy document, abounding with interesting statistics. During the year 1870, 259 prisoners were received. On the 31st day of December, 1860, there were 464 prisoners in the institution, 183 having been discharged during the year. Of those (259) 41 were illiterate, 37 could only read, 170 could read and write, and 2 were well instructed. Out of the number 266 were unapprenticed, 20 were, and left before majority, and 33 served out their term of apprenticeship; 152 were under 25 years of age.

The crimes of these 152 youths were:—Larceny, 63; arson, 9; burglary, 20; rape, 7; murder in second degree, 6; manslaughter, 3; forgery, 6; burglary and other felonies, 3.

During the year 1870 315 prisoners were received, 282 having been discharged. Of the 315 62 were illiterate, 30 could only read, and 223 could read and write.

Out of the 315, 283 were unapprenticed, 15 were apprenticed and left, and 17 served out their term of apprenticeship. One hundred and fifty of these prisoners were under 26 years of age, and their crimes were:—Larceny, 51; arson, 6; burglary, 15; rape, 3; murder, second degree, 4; manslaughter, 4, and forgery, 1.

With the crime of larceny or other felony, of the 315, 107 were received from Philadelphia; 23 from Bucks county; 10 from Cumberland, 20 from Dauphin; 10 from Bradford; 12 from Franklin; 10 from Luzerne; 11 from Lebanon; 12 from Lycoming; 9 from Northumberland, or 208 from all the counties of the Eastern district.

The inspectors dwell at some length on the importance of school education in the penitentiary. They say: If all that relates to crime, especially among the youth of our State, is subject for careful examination by the wise and the good who are conscientiously laboring for the benefit of mankind, the more important is it for those to investigate these subjects, who are charged with the responsible duty of making laws for the people. Liberal expenditures of the money of the public are justified by the promise of substantial benefits society in the future is to receive for this outlay, but wisdom suggests that such liberality should only be authorized after a thorough investigation of the means by which those objects and results are to be attained. To do this effectively involves a philosophical examination of the social structure and its defects, errors, evils, vices, crimes, and their causes, and that which would tend to remove or change them, and the most reasonable correctives or remedies.

Legislation which may tend to prevent crime is more necessary than that which only punishes its commission. If imperfect systems of education, ill-digested plans for public charity, narrow and injudicious administration of correctional or preventive agencies, or those abuses which result from public or private contributions for meritorious objects, but which too often pauperize without aiding their recipients, can be shown to exist, then legislation is needed to correct such evils. * *

It is assumed as impossible that there can be two different standards of integrity, one of which governs the private citizen, but has no control over public action.

In the year 1860 there was a total of 647 convicts in this penitentiary; 113 were illiterate, 121 could spell and read. 401 could read and write, and 12 had a good education. Of these 647, 198 had parents living, 199 parents dead, 95 fathers living, 155 mothers living.

In the year 1870 there was a total of 953 convicts in this penitentiary, of whom 265 were unable to read. There were 315 convicts received during 1870; of these 62 were illiterate, 30 read only, 223 could read and write.

Of these 315 convicts, 109 had parents living, 94 parents dead, 40 fathers and 72 mothers living.

Of the 315 prisoners received during 1870, 164 were born in the State, 68 were natives of other States, and 83 were foreigners.

It will be conceded, after an examination of the foregoing statements, limited as they are to the very small number of individuals sent to this prison, that a similar statement comprising the population of the State would be of great value. Reliable returns could be obtained from all the Justices of the Peace in Pennsylvania of the whole number of arrests of persons charged with criminal offenses, the crime charged, and the disposition by the justices of these cases. By the records of the courts of each county in the State it will appear how many of these cases were returned by the justices to court for trial, how many were acquitted by the jury, how many were convicted, and the sentence of the court in each case. It would require comparatively little trouble to ascertain the ages of these persons, and whether they had gone to school or had learned a trade.

From these returns the Legislature would be enabled to consider the important subject of establishing county prisons for first offenses and short sentences of the young offender; also the effect of imprisoning such at their homes, or domicil, or where the offense was committed. Sentencing such to a State penitentiary, and placing on them in their youth, the character of convict, when it may be that the intention to commit crime and the opportunity of committing it were not prevented from coming in contact for want of discretion, might then be open to grave question.

In 1850 the total population of Pennsylvania was 2,311,786. Of these 1865 were insane and 1432 idiotic. There were 9606 public schools, colleges, and private schools and academies in the State, at which 440,743 pupils were in attendance, as by census of the year. The same census reports, however, that the whole number of youth attending school was 504,610, and that 76,272 adults could not read and write.

By the census of 1860 the total population of the State is given at 2,906,215; of these 2760 were insane and 1842 idiotic. By the census of 1870 the population of the State appears to be 3,515,992.

By the State Report of Pennsylvania it appears that in 1870 the number of school districts in the State was 2002; the number of schools, 14,212; the number of pupils, 828,891; the average number of pupils, 555,941, at a total cost of $7,771,761 20.

From advance sheets of the late census it appears that there are 13,782 schools in the State, with 355,796 male and 350,776 female pupils. Income received from tax alone, $5,547,004; received from public funds, $366,124. There are 541 private schools, with 21,547 male and 25,668 female pupils. There are 208 colleges and academies, with 15,106 male and 6770 female pupils. Total population of Pennsylvania by first enumeration, 3,499,248; by second count, 3,515,993.

The report of the inspectors then presents a number of interesting schedules and statements, showing the relation of crime to ignorance, as evinced by the convicts for the past ten years.

The inspectors say that, owing to the recent establishment of the Commutation law, they can as yet form no opinion as to its usefulness.

The inspectors call attention to the fact that very long terms of imprisonment are now frequently imposed, and express the belief that time is no true element in punishment by imprisonment.

During the year but fourteen persons were pardoned—none for ill-health or insanity, but all for special reasons. The inspectors call attention to the benefits of the separate confinement system as beneficial to the convicts and most economical to the State. In support of this the inspectors compare the statistics of the aggregate system as exhibited in the Massachusetts prison and the statistics of the Eastern Penitentiary.

The inspectors again call attention to the overcrowding of the penitentiary, and recommend the erection of county prisons on the separate system, wherein short sentences may be served.

The inspectors also praise highly the efforts of the present warden, Mr. Townsend, and all the other officers of the institution.

Appended to the report of the inspectors are those of the warden, on the population of the penitentiary; the physician and other officers. Of the 315 prisoners received last year 271 were white males, 5 white females, 39 colored males, and 1 colored female; 15 were under 18 years of age, 46 from 18 to 21, 74 from 21 to 25, 86 from 25 to 30, 33 from 30 to 35, 19 from 35 to 40, 12 from 40 to 45, 14 from 45 to 50, 14 from 50 to 60, 2 from 60 to 71. 182 were unmarried, 122 married, and 11 widowed; 24 never indulged in liquor, 210 were moderate drinkers, 16 occasionally intoxicated, and 65 were druukards; 101 had no particular occupation, or were laborers, the others having a profession or trade.

Of the foreigners imprisoned, Ireland furnished 42, Germany 18, England 14, Prussia 4. The average sentence was 4 years and 22 days. There is one prisoner sentenced to 20, one to 24, and one to 32 years; 35 for one year, 32 for 2 years, and 30 for 3; 19 for 4, 19 for 5, 14 for 8, 5 for 10, 5 for 12 years.

Of the prisoners in the penitentiary, 1 works as a baker, 1 as a blacksmith, 69 on caning chairs, 1 as a cook, 58 on cordwaining, 80 are idle, 7 jobbing, 5 (all the women) seamstresses, 31 shoe fitting, 1 tinsmithing, 10 twisting shawls, 3 washing, 19 weaving, 17 spooling, and 11 on woodwork; 253 are in for first offense, 47 for the second, 10 for the third, 4 for the fourth, and 1 for the sixth offense.

In the library can be found 2890 English books, 527 German, and 56 French books.

During the year 304 prisoners had secular lessons, with a yearly average of 20·84 for each prisoner.

The appended financial exhibit is a gratifying one, and speaks well for the warden's management.

THE ERIE FIGHT IN JERSEY.

What Erie Threatens if the Exemption Act be Repealed—The Erie Men Unit for Fair Play and No Favor.

Now that the quarrel in the New Jersey Legislature between the people of Paterson and the Erie Railroad has been disposed of in the interest of the latter, the Jersey City Board of Aldermen is preparing to open the fight on behalf of Jersey City. The act of last year which exempted the Erie Railroad property from taxation is the main issue, and to repeal this every effort will be made. A bill for that purpose is now before the Legislature. As there was a lively debate on this question at the latest meeting of the Board of Aldermen, a reporter called on Colonel Berthoud, division superintendent of the Erie, to ascertain his views on the subject.

The following is an epitome of his statement:—The Erie Railway Company has paid into the treasury of Jersey City tens of thousands of dollars annually in the shape of local taxation, while all the other railway companies were exempt. We went to Trenton last year, and we addressed the members of the Legislature as fair-minded men for the purpose of removing this inequality. Gentlemen, we said,

TAX ALL THE RAILWAYS, OR TAX NONE.

We have no objection to bearing our just share of this burden, provided our case is not the exception. Why make the distinction against the Erie? Our monthly pay-roll in Jersey City is from $85,000 to $100,000 a month, or more than that of all the other railways that run into the city combined. You recollect when the strike occurred in our Jersey City workshops, how the Seventh ward was on the verge of pauperism. And yet the people of Jersey City seem not to take this question into account. Now, I say, if we are to be taxed while all other railways are exempt, it will be to our advantage to remove our workshops to Port Jervis. This very matter was under consideration last year. Port Jervis is an intermediate point, better adapted as a location for our machine shops than Jersey City, and thither we will certainly remove as soon as

SPECIAL LEGISLATION

be brought to bear against us. In fact, the change, once effected, would be beneficial to us, though it would entail temporary inconvenience.

Mr. Sisson, one of the directors of the Erie Railway, entered during the conversation, and spoke in strong and more emphatic terms still on this subject. Jersey City will not attempt to tax Camden and Amboy. It allows the Central to go scot free, and has nothing to say about the Morris and Essex. Erie submitted for a long time to the exceptional burden. "But," said the old veteran, bringing down his clenched fist, "it will not do so again."

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

English Claims Against the United States.

The New York *Herald* says:—

We publish the following correspondence on the subject of claims held by Englishmen against the United States, which has passed between Mr. Edwin James, of this city, and Sir Edward Thornton, the English Ambassador at Washington. The correspondence, as will be seen, indicates that the English members of the Joint High Commission are preparing to admit claims against our Government, with which to offset the Alabama and other American claims against Great Britain:—

To Sir Edward Thornton, etc., her British Majesty's Minister to the United States, Washington, D. C.:—

SIR—Many British residents in the United States having claims upon the latter Government are anxious to prefer such claims before the Joint Commission now in session at Washington. Having been retained as counsel for some of these gentlemen in the preparation of their papers and documents for submission, I have the honor to apply to you for information upon the following points:—

Firstly. Whether any regulations or orders will be promulgated specifying the time when such claims may be presented.

Secondly. Whether any form in which such documents and their accompanying proofs and authentications are to be submitted will be prescribed.

Thirdly. Whether such claims are to be transmitted to the Court of Commission through the medium of the British Minister or directly to the Secretary of the commission.

I have the honor to be yours, very respectfully,
EDWIN JAMES.

No. 229 Broadway, N. Y., March 7, 1871.

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1871.—SIR:—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date I have to inform you that I hope the Commission which has met at Washington will agree upon some general mode of settlement of all the claims between the two countries; but until that be done I cannot give you any information as to the proceedings which claimants will have to take. You may, however, rest assured that due notice of the forms to be observed will be given, and in good time. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD THORNTON.

To Edwin James, Esq.

ABOLITION SPEECH BY DAN SICKLES.

Great Meeting in Madrid—How Dan "Sacrificed Body and Blood in the Sacred Cause of Negro Emancipation."

A Madrid correspondent writes, February 16:—The great meeting of the Spanish Abolition Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Theatre de la Alhambra, which was crowded to its utmost extent by a most respectable audience, amongst whom were many ladies. The stage served as a platform.

General Sickles occupied the first box from the stage. He was frequently alluded to by the various speakers, and having been asked by the President to speak he rose in his box and addressed the meeting as follows:—

SPEECH OF GENERAL SICKLES.

Senoras y Senores (Ladies and Gentlemen):—I give my most sincere thanks to your worthy president for having invited me to say a few words. I came here as a simple spectator—as a foreigner, and therefore it is hardly decorous in me to take part. (Cries of "Yes! yes!" 'Speak!" "Go on!" and applause.) I came here as a soldier—an American soldier, with my family, to testify my interest in the object of this meeting—(cheers)—namely, the sacred cause of negro emancipation. To this cause I have given my life. (Cheers.) I know not your language well enough to express myself elegantly, perhaps not with propriety; but to that sacred cause I have given my body and my blood *mi cuerpo y mi sangre*) —(cheers)—and now there is nothing left to me but my crutches. (Holding them up midst terrific applause.) These, too, should necessity ever again require it, are at the disposition of the slave-owners. (*A la disposicion de las esclavistas.*)

He sat down amidst terrific applause, and had eventually to rise and bow his acknowledgments to the audience ere they would "be quiet." General Milans and many of the gentlemen on the stage rushed forward and shook his hands. Resolutions urging the Government to declare immediate and complete abolition, and to present the first thing to the new Cortes a measure to this effect, were passed unanimously.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

NOTICE

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, 17th inst., for the construction of the following Sewers:—

On the line of Twentieth street, from Columbia avenue northward, two hundred and thirty-nine feet, three feet in diameter.

On Miller street, from Lancaster avenue, fifty-five feet north of Baring street, two feet six inches in diameter.

On Emerald street, from Adams to York street, with a clear inside diameter of two feet and six inches.

On Seneca street, from Forty-fourth street to Mica street, thence along Mica street to Oregon street, thence along Oregon street to Forty-fifth street, three feet in diameter.

On Spruce street, from Thirty-seventh and Wood land street to Thirty-ninth street, three feet in diameter.

On Columbia avenue, from the southeast corner of Twenty-third street and Ridge avenue to the northwest corner of Twenty-third street and Ridge avenue, with a clear inside diameter of three feet.

On Clearfield street, from Cedar street to Aramingo Canal, three feet in diameter.

On Dickinson street, from Sixth street to Seventh street, three feet in diameter.

On Eighteenth street, from Norris street to Diamond street, five feet in diameter.

And from Diamond street to Susquehanna avenue, five feet six inches in diameter.

With such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 1st day of December, 1871, and that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city (except in the case of the sewer to be constructed on Eighteenth street, from Norris to Diamond street, where the full excess over assessment bills will be paid by the city); and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in repair for three years after the work is completed.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified by in the act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Department of Law, as directed by the ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the successful bidder fails to execute a contract within five days after the work is allotted he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

All submitting proposals must be skilled, and regularly engaged in, the construction of culverts, and the contractor must personally superintend the work as required by ordinance of Councils.

No allowance will be made for rock excavation unless by special contract.

Specifications, which will be strictly adhered to, may be had at the Department of Surveys.

All bidders may be present at the time of opening the proposals.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
3 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES SEWERS, ETC.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

NOTICE

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of the 17th day of March, 1871, for the Construction of a DRAWBRIDGE over the FRANKFORD CREEK, at ORTHODOX Street, in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia, to be completed on or before the first day of December, 1871.

Proposals must specify the prices for the following items:—

Piling, including driving, shoeing, and leveling of each grillage, 12 by 12 timber, including workmanship per cubic foot. Timber for platform, including workmanship per M.

Masonry, including all scaffolding and mortar, and risk of flood, per perch of twenty-five cubic feet.

Bridge superstructure, inclusive of all material, framing, machinery, and erecting, per lineal foot.

Embankment per cubic yard.

Proposals will also be received for constructing this bridge of iron, in which case a plan in detail of the proposed superstructure must accompany each bid. Each proposal submitted must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860, that if the bidder to whom the work is allotted fails to execute a contract within five days after the award is made, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder to whom the contract may be awarded.

The plans and specifications, which will be strictly adhered to, may be examined at the Department of Surveys, No. 224 South Fifth street.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time of opening the proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
3 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
3 11 16 18 23 Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

NOTICE

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 17th day of March, at this office, for the excavation of a drainage channel for Hollanders and Shickhausing Creeks, in the First and Twenty-sixth wards, and upon what is known as "The Neck," and also for the construction of sluices and road bridges, all of which will be constructed as specified by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Surveys, and each proposal, to be received, must submit prices for

Large Ditch.....Per linear rod
Small Ditch.....Per linear rod
River Sluice.....Per linear foot
Sluices, 2 feet by 4 feet.....Per linear foot
Sluices, 1 foot by 1 foot.....Per foot length of the abutment of road level, inclusive of superstructure.

Each proposal submitted must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by an ordinance approved the 25th day of May, 1860, that if the bidder to whom the work is allotted fails to execute a contract within five days after the award is made, he will be held as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder to whom the contract may be awarded.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time of opening the proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
11 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD.
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
Third Story Union Bank Building,
MARCH 1, 1871.

Proposals are invited for dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll leading to this city. Proposals, to be *sealed* and in *duplicate*, *endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of 1st day of APRIL, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. About 75,000 cubic yards, more or less, to be removed. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. The object is to attain a depth of 22 feet at mean low water. The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity in cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of Proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
3 2 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER, FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 13, 1871.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 15th day of March, 1871, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., about eleven thousand two hundred and fifty (11,250) yards "T" RAILROAD IRON (worn), together with a number of FROGS and HAIRS.

Property to be removed at expense of purchaser, within a reasonable time.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. will be required upon acceptance of bid. Terms cash.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JAMES CURRY,
2 14tuthstm15t Lieutenant and A. A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a Brick or Stone Wall around the Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National Cemeteries.

Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
2 17 6t Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address
J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, January 9 1871.

For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

THE REV. DR. WELLS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS

From Six to Fourteen years of age. Address the Rev. DR. WELLS,
2 28 tuths2m* Andalusia, Pa.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.
2 15 1mf Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtu2m

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO., COAL DEALERS, FILBERT STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 13, FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS. The favorite thrilling Irish Drama of SHANDY MAGUIRE; Or, the Idiot of the Shannon. Shandy Maguire.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS After which the laughable farce of CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP. Jemima, a Yankee gal..Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS To conclude with the Irish Drama entitled IRELAND AS IT WAS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock. CONTINUED SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES. LOTTA'S THIRD WEEK. MONDAY, EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2, FIRE FLY. LOTTA AS FIRE FLY, with Songs, Dances, and Drum Solo. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA. SATURDAY, ONLY FIRE FLY MATINEE. MONDAY NEXT—LITTLE NELL.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. MONDAY EVENING, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS, E. L. DAVENPORT as SIR GILES OVERREACH. TUESDAY EVENING, ST. MARC. Tickets in advance at the Office.

SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—REECE'S VARIETY TROUPE, Commencing MONDAY EVENING, March 13, 1871, In their Songs, Dances, Ethiopian Acts, Burlesques, Character Songs, Etc. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8. 3 13 6t

FAREWELL OF THE TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK. No one should fail to improve this the LAST OPPORTUNITY of witnessing NATURE'S GREATEST LIVING WONDER. ASSEMBLY BUILDING, from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. At NORRISTOWN, March 20. At PHŒNIXVILLE, March 21. 3 13 3t*

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth. AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS. EVERY EVENING And SATURDAY MATINEE. GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS. Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt Ms D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }
2 15 taw to 10

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM J. BINNEY, acting executor of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, March 23d, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. CONARROE,
3 9fmw5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY MANN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of CHARLES DICKLE and REUBEN S. JACOBY, Executors of MARY MANN, dec'd, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, March 22, A. D., 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

J. COOKE LONGSTRETH,
3 8wfm5t Auditor.

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 6th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 16 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

J. T. EASTON. P. McMAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 CORTLES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 48 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steamers furnished at the shortest notice.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1871.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSIONS.

The public indignation which has been excited by the infamous project to place the government of the city of Philadelphia in the hands of all-powerful and irresponsible commissions, will undoubtedly make itself heard at the meeting to be held at Horticultural Hall to-morrow evening. It is scarcely necessary for us to urge the solid men of Philadelphia to attend this meeting and to protest, by their presence at least, against the attempt that is being made to hand them over to the tender mercies of a gang of thieves—for such the commissions will undoubtedly prove to be if they ever get into operation. The people of this city are, we are thankful to believe, fully aroused to the importance of checking the conspiracy against their liberties in its incipiency, and it will be their own fault if the Legislature is not made to understand that there are some outrages which will not be tamely submitted to. The importance of the meeting to-morrow evening is so well understood that it is almost superfluous for us to dwell upon it, but we will call the attention of the gentlemen who will speak upon the occasion to one or two points which are of more than ordinary importance.

The sixth section of the bill for the creation of the Board of Public Works is as follows:—

"It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Works to cause the streets, lanes, and alleys laid out on the public plan to be opened, and such as they may deem necessary for the public interests to take possession of, and to cause the same to be paved, curbed, and, when necessary, culverted: Provided, That it shall not be lawful for the said board to take possession of any street, road, avenue, or highway until they have given or tendered to the owners of property fronting on the streets, roads, and highways opened or about to be opened, the bond of the city of Philadelphia, to be executed by the President of said board, attested by the clerk thereof and the seal of the said board, conditioned for the payment of such damages as the owners of said property may be awarded by a jury drawn under the existing laws relating to opening streets and assessing damages therefor; and for that purpose the Board of Public Works is hereby authorized to issue the bond of the city of Philadelphia, executed as aforesaid."

It will be seen that this makes it obligatory upon the commissioners to cause all the streets, lanes, and alleys on the city plan to be opened, paved, curbed, and, when necessary, to be culverted. We would like to know how many of the citizens of Philadelphia have any adequate idea of the magnitude of the task thus entrusted to the half-dozen gentlemen named as Commissioners of Public Works? The city plan covers the whole county of Philadelphia, and all the streets are laid out upon it in order that trouble and confusion may be avoided in the future when the streets come to be opened. If the streets are not laid down, any person who may build a house in the rural districts, which it may be necessary hereafter to remove to make way for a street, will be able to obtain damages. If the streets are laid down, however, it his duty to build his house upon the line of a street, and he will place it elsewhere at his own risk. By far the larger portion of the county of Philadelphia consists of farm lands, which will not in the ordinary course of events be cut by streets for many years to come; and yet this bill makes it the duty of the commissioners to set to work and open streets to an indefinite extent in every direction.

There are now about 900 miles of streets, alleys, and lanes open for travel. Some of these thoroughfares are paved, curbed, and culverted, and others are not, and probably will not be for some time to come. When we say that the number of miles of streets already opened do not equal one-fifth of the number upon the city plan, we are very far within the mark. It may be safely asserted that 50,000 miles of streets are yet to be opened, paved, curbed, guttered, and culverted. This is a fact that speaks for itself, and does not require comment.

Previous to the last election in New York there were 20,000 men upon the city pay-rolls, every one of whom, as a matter of course, voted the straight Tweed ticket. With 50,000 miles of streets to be opened in this city, our Commissioners of Public Works will have opportunities that will make Tweed think New York but a poor place to operate in after all. Leaving out of consideration the magnificent opportunities for absolutely unrestrained plunder, the Commissioners of Public Works can have 100,000 men upon the city pay-rolls at the next election, and can consequently elect any ticket they may choose to put up. Some of our readers may imagine that this is an exaggeration, but we can assure those who are inclined to take a roseate view of the situation that the men for whose special benefit it is proposed to create these commissions will take care to colonize every ward in this city to a sufficient extent to carry the elections, even if it should be necessary to have 500,000 men in their pay in order to accomplish their ends and perpetuate their power. Let the commission bills pass the Legislature and receive the assent of the Governor, and the citizens of Philadelphia will have absolutely no relief except by revolution.

Legislative Labor.—The law-makers of New York are very industrious this season, and have made such good progress that the *World*, in an Albany despatch, shows how they have "accomplished considerable work," by means of a comparison with the result of their labors up to a corresponding date last year. The number of bills introduced in the House of Representatives has increased from 961 to 993, the number reported from 552 to 587, and the number passed from 180 to 225; the only decrease being in the item of bills ordered to third reading, which was 275 in 1870 and 270 in 1871. It would be interesting to know how many of these 225 bills which have passed the House already embrace subjects of legitimate and necessary legislation. Certainly, not a tithe of them. But, then, Albany is worse than Harrisburg. Boss Tweed runs the whole legislative business in New York, and runs it systematically and without a semblance of opposition, while in this State his imitators are merely setting themselves about the task of introducing all the Tammany improvements.

A TURNING-POINT IN NATIONAL POLITICS.

In the whirligigs of American politics epochs occasionally occur when the fate of parties depends upon comparatively trifling events, and the tide of battle is turned in one direction or another by the incidents and accidents of the hour. There are many indications that one of these epochs has now arrived, and that the continued ascendancy of Republicanism is seriously threatened. General Grant's administration, from which so much was hoped, is rapidly declining in popularity; and while it is manifest that there will be a powerful opposition to his renomination, serious fears have been awakened that, as matters are now progressing, a Democrat will succeed him in the Presidential chair. We refer to these conjectures not for the purpose of making captious complaints, but to indicate to all whom it may concern the plain drift of public sentiment, so that timely precautions may, if possible, be yet taken to maintain the rule of the party which has rendered such mighty service to the country. The old feeling of antagonism to the Rebellion no longer furnishes an irresistible source of partisan strength, and the course of the administration in appointing some of the most notorious Rebels to important offices indicates that it does not even wish its adherents to relight the camp-fires of the war. Of the Republican politicians, a very considerable number have been alienated, not merely by the disappointment of their aspirations for office (for this was inevitable), but by what they deem contemptuous treatment, undue preference to relatives and personal friends, and disregard of the usages of official circles. All these feelings have been intensified by the recent demonstration against Senator Sumner. However unimportant his displacement from a Senatorial committee may be in itself, it will consolidate and quicken the opposition within the Republican ranks to the administration, and intensify the perils arising from the division of a party against itself.

But no matter what the politicians may think or do, the administration might still be a tower of strength if it was entrenched in the hearts of the American people. Its chief attempts to secure their regard, however, so far as they have been developed, are based on two measures—the rapid extinction of the public debt and the acquisition of San Domingo. We fear, however, that more votes will be lost than won by this programme. However anxious the American people are to maintain the national credit, they are inexorably opposed to the infliction of unnecessary burdens upon a generation which has already undergone so much privation and suffered so many extortions. The rich men resent keenly the continuation of the odious, unequal, unjust, and oppressive income tax, and the poor men of the present day ask why they should be loaded down with taxes which produce revenues far in excess of the essential requirements of the National Treasury. It is a grand thing to enforce the laws and to collect the taxes faithfully, but from time immemorial, and in all nations, no matter what might be their form of government, the imposition of useless taxes has ever been a sure road to unpopularity. At this moment the contraction of the currency also greatly increases the inconveniences and sufferings arising from onerous taxation; and while the people see hundreds of millions hoarded up in the National Treasury or stored away in the vaults of the dealers in gold and silver coinage, the scarcity of a circulating medium for their personal use increases and adds to their troubles in meeting business engagements and in satisfying the incessant demands of national and local tax-gatherers. Persistence in this policy can have but one end—the ruin of any party that upholds it.

It is reported that one reason why the scheme for annexing San Domingo is so earnestly pressed is a belief that this acquisition will add strength to the Republican party, and become to it what the annexation of Texas was to the Democracy in 1844. If we do not mistake the signs of the times, however, the thirst for territorial acquisitions is rapidly becoming an abandoned folly; and San Domingo, regarding it in its best aspect, is too unimportant to awaken national enthusiasm. Franklin Pierce did not win a vote by his purchase of a barren strip of territory on the northern frontier of Mexico; Andrew Johnson did not gain a partisan by purchasing Alaska; and while Grant has already lost some useful friends by his anxiety to acquire San Domingo, it remains to be seen how new Republican recruits are to be gained by the Presidential predilection for that acquisition.

If the Republican party is to retain power, its leaders must cease to waste their energies in family quarrels; due regard must be paid to the interests of the loyal and long-suffering tax-payers of the North; industry must be encouraged and business stimulated, instead of being depressed; and fanciful theories or ambitious schemes for an enlargement of territorial sway must be supplanted by an anxious desire to render the greatest possible assistance and relief to a patient and patriotic people.

MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.

The drama, more than any other form of art, appeals directly to the tastes and sympathies of all classes in the community, cultured as well as uncultured. A picture or a statue can never inspire the same powerful emotions that a great tragedy does, if it is adequately represented, and if the effects of the drama are more evanescent than those of the other arts, they are at the same time more vivid and impressive for the time being, and are understood and appreciated by a much larger number of persons. The importance of the drama, therefore, merely considered as a moral agent, and without regard to its influence on general culture, cannot be overestimated, and any intelligent and conscientious effort to raise the standard of dramatic art is worthy of the most cordial encouragement. The success of the Chesnut Street Theatre under its present management is a matter in which the general public are largely interested, for if Mr. Davenport does achieve a permanent success in the line which he has marked out for himself, the benefits will not accrue merely to a comparatively small number of habitual playgoers, but will extend themselves to an indefinite extent through society at large.

Mr. Davenport has for many years been acknowledged by the most competent judges as the most accomplished actor upon the American stage. He does not equal Mr. Forrest in the grandeur which make some portions of that gentleman's performances unapproachable; he does not equal Mr. Booth in his faculty for inventing new and attractive stage-business, or in his exquisite taste in costume, and he may fall below other actors in some special points. There is no performer upon the American stage, however, who is so thoroughly an artist in all the essentials of his art, or who can approach him in his wonderful versatility. Mr. Forrest and Mr. Booth cannot play comedy at all, and Mr. Murdoch, who is a most delightful comedian, is more of an elocutionist than an actor when he attempts tragedy; but Mr. Davenport can play tragedy and comedy, melodrama and farce, in all varieties, with equal facility, and that his tragedy is up to the highest mark of high art his recent performance of the part of "Sir Giles Overreach" has sufficiently demonstrated. Mr. Davenport is not only a great actor, but he is a gentlemen of unblemished reputation, and the assurance which he made at the beginning of his season at the Chesnut, that no immoral performances will be given under his management, will most undoubtedly be kept; and if the support of the public is what it should be, plays of the highest class will alone be produced. Mr. Davenport has already accomplished the heaviest portion of his task in removing the prejudices which a number of seasons of bad management had excited against the Chesnut Street Theatre, and although he commenced his career as a manager under a variety of disadvantages, he has achieved a success that is as gratifying as it was unexpected to even his warmest admirers. If Mr. Davenport has health and strength to go on with his work, the future of the Chesnut Street Theatre cannot be doubtful, and the citizens of Philadelphia will not only have cause for congratulation in the fact that the standard drama will have a permanent home here, but that the most beautiful of our theatres will be presided over by the most accomplished of American actors.

The Bluntness of Blunt is a thing beautiful to behold. The New York *Tribune* accused him of stealing $126,000 out of $290,000 paid nominally to the Indians; whereupon Mr. James G. Blunt writes a letter demanding a correction, and asserting that the amount paid the Indians in question was $349,742, out of which Blunt was paid by the Indians, "as per contract," the sum of $148,836·80. This accomplished thief so glories in his rascality that he is even anxious to claim credit for a larger share of plunder that is laid at his door. But he professes to regard the "transaction" as one that "has been closed, and is among the things of the past." It is, perhaps, useless to attempt a reopening of it; but it is worth the while of President Grant to see to it that Blunt's disposition to "continue to prosecute business for Indians and others" is materially obstructed. Under the new powers recently conferred upon the Board of Indian Commissioners, Blunt will doubtless find 42 per cent., "as per contract," a little more difficult to realize than in the past. But it will be worth while to watch him, and for everybody to watch him, and the whole horde of border thieves of which he is merely a fair sample.

The Sense of Propriety exhibited occasionally by the anti-obstructionists is commendable. Having an eye to the best market, they have established the depot for supplying copies of the petition to the Legislature for nullifying the vote of last October, at No. 127 S. Seventh street. This is within a stone's throw of Washington Square, and, to say the least, is quite handy for property-owners in that locality. If the depot had been established further up town, it would not have been so very convenient to the only class who are interested in keeping the intersection clear.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

To-morrow the spring campaign is opened and the election for State officers and Congressmen in New Hampshire. The following are the names of the candidates:—

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican.	*Democratic.*
James Pike.	James A. Weston.
L. P. Cooper (Lab. Ref.)	

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

D. W. Buckminster.	David Gilchrist.

FOR CONGRESS.

1.—Wm. B. Small.	E. A. Hibbard (L. R.)
2.—Aaron F. Stevens.	Samuel N. Bell.
Wm. H. Grove (Lab. Ref.)	
3.—Simon G. Griffin.	Hosea W. Parker.
E. D. Baker (Lab. Ref.)	

An effort was made to secure an endorsement of the Democratic ticket by the Labor Reformers, but it failed, and they made separate nominations, except in the First Congressional district. The nomination of the Rev. James Pike for Governor, by the Republicans, satisfied the Temperance wing of the party, and they have not entered the contest with a ticket of their own. Mr. Pike, the Republican candidate for Governor, is a prominent Methodist clergyman who has been in political life heretofore, having represented the First district in Congress from 1855 to 1859. Mr. Weston, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is at present Mayor of Manchester, and is a gentleman of ability and great popularity. Mr. Cooper, the Labor Reform candidate for Governor, is an old politician who was formerly allied to the Republican organization. The delegation in the Forty-first Congress was all Republican, but the only old member renominated is General Aaron F. Stevens, one of the ablest members of the last House. The vote of the State since 1860 has been as follows, the votes marked thus (*) including all scattering votes. In 1863 there were two Republican candidates for Governor, and, as the Constitution requires a majority of all the votes cast to elect, there was no election by the people:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep. Maj.*
1860—Governor.	88,037	33,544	4493
" —President	87,519	28,404*	9115
1861—Governor.	35,467	31,452	4015
1862— "	32,150	30,275*	1875
1863— "	33,407*	32,833	574
1864— "	37,906	31,340	5666
" —President	36,595	33,034	3561
1865—Governor.	34,145	28,074*	6071
1866— "	35,137	30,481	4656
1867— "	35,809	32,663	3146
1868— "	39,785	37,292*	2493
" —President.	38,191	31,224	6967
1869—Governor.	35,776	32,004	3773
1870— "	34,912	33,559*	1353

In 1870 there were four candidates for Governor, the Democratic receiving 25,023, the Labor Reform 7369, and the Temperance 1167, giving the Republican candidate a plurality of 9889, and a majority over all opposition of 1353. The Labor Reformers this year will doubtless poll as heavy a vote as last year, but the State is regarded as safely Republican by at least 1500 majority. The vote for Congressmen in 1869 was as follows:—

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Rep. maj.*
First District	11,438	11,376	1762
Second District	11,513	9,864	1647
Third District	11,254	10,691	563

The only district about which there has been any doubt is the Second, but it has at last been conceded that General Stevens will be successful, and that the delegation will remain a Republican unit in the Forty-second Congress.

NOTICES.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, Merchant Clothiers, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market Streets.

CLOTHING.
Spring Clothing.—Immense stock—Best materials, best styles, best workmanship, and Lowest Prices,
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

CLOTHING.
Spring Overcoats, in Meltons, Tweeds, Silk Mixtures, Tricots, and Water-proofs, all the newest colorings and mixtures, from $6 to $25 the coat,
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

CLOTHING.
Spring Suits, both business and dress, for all occasions and occupations, every novelty of style and material, from $10 to $40 the suit,
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

CLOTHING.
Boys' and Youths' Suits, for all ages, all the favorite designs and most fashionable Fabrics, from $5 to $15 the suit,
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

CLOTHING.
Orders by Mail attended to with care and punctuality. The easy and accurate system of Self-measure, introduced by Wanamaker & Brown, enables them to guarantee a perfect fit.

CLOTHING.
Rules for Self-measure, Patterns of Goods, Price List, with directions for ordering by mail, sent free on application.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S—The largest establishment in Philadelphia.
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

GREAT BROWN HALL.

The Finest Lot
OF
Seasonable
CLOTHING
FOR
Men and Boys!

603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OUR NEW STOCK,
Far exceeding in
VARIETY OF DESIGN
and
COLOR
Anything we have ever had,
PERFECT AND COMPLETE,
Is offered at rates
LOWER
Than it has been possible to sell for years.

THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,
Engraving and Steam Lithographic
PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street
2 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

THE BEST SHIRT BOSOMS.

Our Shirt Bosoms are celebrated for the superior style in which they are made, and for great durability.

Linen Shirt Bosoms at all prices from 25 cents up.

MILLIKEN'S GOLDEN-FLAX LINENS,
Undoubtedly the best and cheapest Linens in the market. A full line now open.
Richardson's Housewife Linens. Medium Linens.
Light Medium Linens for Ladies. Fine Bosom Linens.

LOWER PRICES FOR LINENS.

We are pleased to announce to our customers that
We have made a
Great Reduction from Last Season's Prices.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
NATIONAL
Life Insurance Company
OF THE
United States of America.

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1870.

Net Assets, January 1, 1870 ..... $1,224,482·40

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

Premiums on Policies	$640,932·18	
Extras, etc	1,813·73	
Interest	96,883·05	
		$739,630·96

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR.

Claims by Death and Annuity	$105,843·30	
Surrendered Policies	19,578·65	
Reinsurance	17,080·40	
Taxes	10,841·19	
Expenses	218,507·33	
	$371,855·87	
Increase in Net Assets during the year,		$367,825·09
		$1,592,307·49

Losses adjusted, but unpaid ..... $15,000·00

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$89,707·74
$420,000 U. S. Bonds (cost)	452,597·60
$26,500 Virginia State 6s (cost)	16,747·26
Dominion of Canada 6s (cost)	63,878·33
Loans on First Mortgages on Real Estate	339,366·70
Loans on Bonds and Stocks (worth $902,900)	591,000·00
Loans on other securities	28,552·70
Office Furniture and all other property	10,457·16
	$1,592,307·49
Present Value of Reinsured policies	$16,850·00
Premiums Deferred (Semi-annually and Quarterly)	94,413·00
Premiums in Course of Collection	33,265·00
Market Value of Investments in excess of Cost	17,377·74
Interest accrued	11,354·00
	$173,259·74
Gross Assets, January 1, 1871	$1,765,598·23
Number of Policies in force, January 1, 1871	7,259
Amount of Policies in force, January 1, 1871	$13,743,637·00

The Annual Statement, as given above, shows that this Company has accumulated, during the twenty-nine months of its existence, the sum of

$765,597·23,

Which, with the Capital Stock of

$1,000,000,

Makes a total amount of available and valuable Assets of ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN 23-100 DOLLARS, the whole of which is held safely and profitably invested for the security of its Policy-Holders.

A valuation of the Policies in force on the first day of January, 1871, made by the most rigid method, and upon the same standard as to Interest and Mortality as that upon which its Premiums are based, shows that the full present value, or amount required to safely reinsure its risks on that date, was $807,889.

A careful examination of the above figures, and of the character of the Assets, gives conclusive evidence that the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA affords to its Policy-Holders that which is the most desirable in any Life Insurance Company, namely, *abundant security*.

The ratio of Assets to Liabilities is over 200 per cent; that is, the Company has more than $200 for each $100 of liability. 3 1 wfm6t4p

CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.
E. A. ROLLINS, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary.
JAY COOKE,
Chairman of Executive and Finance Committee.

GREAT SALE
OF
OIL PAINTINGS.

HUGH A. McCANN
Will sell at public sale his entire collection of
Foreign and American Oil Paintings,
AT
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Preparatory to making extensive alterations in his store
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 16 and 17,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION.
3 11 7trp B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

SEED OATS.

Surprise Oats, weighing 40 pounds to the bushel, at $1·50 per bushel. Also, New Brunswick and Excelsior Oats, raised expressly for seed, for sale by
P. B. MINGLE & CO.,
3 13 6t* No. 103 MARKET Street.

$10,000, $8000, $7000, $5000, AND $4000, TO invest upon Mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street. 3 10 3t*

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1870:—

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$196,148·51
Interest and other items	11,995·99
	$208,144·50

EXPENDITURES.

Paid claims by death	$32,268·06
" surrendered and lapsed policies	6,504·27
" dividends to policy-holders	1,997·47
" Interest on stock	10,276·44
" taxes	3,551·74
" reinsurance	2,350·16
General expenses, including rents, officers' salaries, advertising, books, stationery, etc	50,577·32
Agency expenses, including commissions, salaries, rents, and all other expenses	72,700·66
	$180,226·62

ASSETS.

United States 6 per cent. bonds	$159,671·91
Cash on hand and in bank	18,635·74
Loans on policies in force	53,148·05
Deferred premiums for the year	42,633·91
Premiums in hands of agents and in course of collection	52,678·24
All other assets	20,317·24
	$347,635·10

LIABILITIES.

Due for losses by death	$17,064·47
"L" all other claims	1,862·82
	$18,927·29

SUMMARY.

Assets	$347,635·10
Liabilities	18,927·29
Capital and Reserve Fund	$328,707·81

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware,
3 6 mwf2w No. 302 WALNUT St., Philada.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.

In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, [2 2 2mrp
Salesroom of the American Watch.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
3 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

MALT LIQUORS.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.
Abbey & Holyrood Breweries.
Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh.
ESTABLISHED 1749.
We are now prepared to fill orders from the trade for
Bottled Ale and Porter
From the above celebrated Breweries.
POWELL & WEST.
No. 28 South FRONT Street,
Sole Agents for W. Younger & Co.
An invoice now landing ex-ship Amandus from Liverpool. 2 9 mwslm4p

HATS AND CAPS.

WILLIAM H. OAKFORD,
HATTER,
No. 913 CHESNUT Street.
SPRING STYLES NOW READY.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
P. S.—SOLE AGENT FOR AMIDON'S NEW YORK HATS. 3 10 fmw13trp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

AUGUSTUS KINKELIN, TEACHER OF PIANO, can be engaged for Dancing, Parties, Entertainments, etc. Orders by mail from suburban residences punctually attended to. Residence, No. 119 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 13 1m

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Disaster at Sea.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The steamship Europa, from Glasgow, lost overboard, during a gale on the 4th instant, Captain McDonald, First Officer Davis, and Third Officer Waller. Owing to a fearful sea, no boat could be launched to attempt to rescue them.

Mr. Sumner and the British Minister.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Secretary of State Fish, in a note to the *Post*, denies explicitly the truth of the despatch from Washington which appeared in the *Evening Post* on Saturday. Neither Sir Edward Thornton nor any other member of the High Commission ever intimated to him a wish that Mr. Sumner should not be on the Foreign Committee.

The Failure of a Large Dry Goods House, with liabilities of half a million, is reported.

Death of a Princess.

Princess Leopoldina, a daughter of the Emperor of Brazil, and wife of Duke Saxe, died recently in Vienna.

French Relief.

Rev. Dr. Odenheimer, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey, has addressed a note to the French Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, saying he has prepared a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese requesting contributions for the relief of the suffering people in France.

The Mercantile Library Association has given $1427 to the relief fund, the proceeds of Wendell Phillips' late lecture. The amount received by the committee to this morning is $119,968.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Duty on Coal and Salt Repealed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House has passed the joint resolution repealing the duty on salt and coal.

SPAIN.

The Attempt to Assassinate Senor Zorrilla.

Madrid (Feb. 19) correspondence London Times.

"We are completely satisfied with our work, and intend to continue in the same road." Such was the literal text of an anonymous letter received by the unhappy widow of Marshal Prim on the day his remains were carried to the Atocha Church. It was no heartless hoax. It was a message of warning to the other public men who had taken a prominent part in the elevation of King Amadeo to the throne. Some of these men treated it as a joke, but others did not. Among the latter were the ex-President Ruis Zorrilla. He took the warning especially to himself, as he had borne a very conspicuous share in the King-making.

Yesterday morning he received a verbal message that if he would grant an interview, the parties desiring it would communicate to him important revelations respecting the authors of the assassination of his friend Marshal Prim, whom the tribunals of justice have not been able to discover, though they are constantly arresting persons "on suspicion." Being excessively anxious to do what in him lay to clear up this fearful mystery, Zorrilla said he should be willing to see the parties in question in his own house, Calle San Mateo, in the evening. He was told that would not do. They would not come to his house, but would meet him at any other he might appoint. He fixed 10 at night, in the house of a friend living in Calle Pez. Punctual to his appointment, he went, and stayed till nearly 2 o'clock this morning. It is needless to say no one came. He was accompanied by his particular friend Don Luis Hernandez. Senor Zorrilla remarked to his friend, "*Lo presentia; estamos venidos,*" "I thought as much, we are 'sold' (duped)." A few yards further on and they came to the Calle San Roque, a narrow street which opens on the Calle Pez. From a dark corner in this street two men emerged, crossed the sidewalk, and fired at them. The balls, of which there must have been at least 7, to judge by the marks they made in the wall of a currier's shop, passed close behind them, but fortunately without touching them. With great presence of mind, Senor Hernandez pulled out his revolver, and, firing it twice, ran after the assassins, who fled along the Calle San Roque, leaving their *trabuco* (blunderbuss) on the ground. Senor Zorrilla and some policemen, who this time were quickly on the scene, watched all the avenues by which persons could leave the houses until daybreak, when a large force of police searched the houses. They have arrested four men and one woman; but whether these are the guilty parties or not I am unable at present to say. Great excitement prevails in the city.

CONGRESS.

Senator Harlan's New Apportionment Bill.

The Apportionment bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Harlan provides that after March 8, 1873, the House of Representatives shall consist of 280 members, apportioned as follows:—

Maine	5	Ohio	19
New Hampshire	2	Kentucky	10
Vermont	2	Tennessee	9
Massachusetts	11	Indiana	13
Rhode Island	2	Illinois	18
Connecticut	4	Missouri	12
New York	32	Arkansas	4
New Jersey	7	Michigan	9
Pennsylvania	26	Florida	1
Delaware	1	Texas	6
Maryland	6	Iowa	9
Virginia	9	Wisconsin	8
North Carolina	8	California	4
South Carolina	5	Minnesota	3
Georgia	9	Oregon	1
Alabama	7	Kansas	3
Mississippi	6	West Virginia	3
Louisiana	5	Nebraska	1

Any new State admitted shall be entitled to a Representative or Representatives, in addition to the 280 named in the bill. The following States shall be entitled to additional members of the Forty-second Congress, to be elected on a general ticket at a general election during 1871, if there be one, and if not, a special election shall be called:—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin, and Kansas, two each; Missouri, Michigan, and Iowa, three each; Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California, and Minnesota, one each, and Illinois four.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will commence the third week of their engagement this evening by appearing in the drama of *Shandy Maguire; or, The Idiot of the Shannon*, the farce of *Connecticut Courtship*, and the drama of *Ireland as It Was*.

On Wednesday Falconer's Irish drama of *The Men in the Gap; or, Innisfallen* will be produced with new scenery and appointments.

AT THE ARCH this evening Falconer's drama of *Fire Fly* will be produced with Lotta in the leading *role*, and with entirely new scenery.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will repeat his great personation of "Sir Giles Overreach," in Massinger's play of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, this evening. To-morrow evening, *St. Marc; or, The Husband's Sacrifice*, will be performed; on Wednesday, the comedy of *Town and Country*, and the farce of *Turn Him Out*; on Thursday, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*; on Friday, *St. Marc*, and on Saturday, *Don Cæsar de Bazan* and *Robert Macaire*.

A play adapted from the French by Mrs. E. Edward Lewis is in preparation, and will shortly be produced under the title of *The Marquis; or, The False and True*. Mrs. Lewis is the composer of the English words for Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, which is to be produced at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, on the 31st instant, and she is favorably known as a writer and translator of more than common ability. The play which is to be produced at the Chesnut is said to be of more than usual interest, and every effort will be made to place it upon the stage in most effective style. The leading part will be sustained by Mr. Davenport, and the cast will embrace all the principal members of the company.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two headed girl, the Kentucky giant, and the Nova Scotia giantess will remain only during the present week. They will be on exhibition each afternoon and evening. The two-headed girl is undoubtedly one of the greatest natural curiosities ever seen, far surpassing in interest the famous Siamese twins, and those who have not yet seen her should do so at once.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the domestic drama of *Fanchon the Cricket* will be performed this evening and during the week.

AT THE AMERICAN an interesting variety programme will be presented this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

CORSETS. CORSETS.
CORSETS. CORSETS.
PRICES REDUCED.
PRICES REDUCED.
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.
50 CENTS GOOD HAND-MADE CORSETS.
70 CENTS SUPERIOR NEW CORSET.
85 CENTS FINELY-TRIMMED CORSET.
85 CENTS SPLENDID WOVEN CORSET.
$1 00 SUPERIOR WOVEN CORSET.
$1 00 SUPERIOR PATENT CIRCULAR GORE CORSET.

THE ONE DOLLAR Patent Circular Gore Corset, now having a marked success, is well shaped and made up in a superior manner. It is the ladies' favorite. To secure increased patronage Mr. Finn is presenting a splendid line of Corsets at figures far below usual rates.

Also, full lines of finer goods at moderate prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

WORKS OF ART AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine collection of Italian statuary, marble figures, groups, garden statues and pedestals, is now ready for inspection at the salesroom of Messrs. T. Birch & Son, No. 1110 Chesnut street, and will be sold by order of importers for foreign account, on Wednesday morning, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock. The subjects are historical as well as religious, and this rare occasion offers every inducement to lovers of the fine arts to indulge their tastes in the adornment of their residences.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

WE REGARD MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP as invaluable for the purposes for which it is designed, and would have it if its price were double what it is now.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MARRIED.

STILLWELL—COLLINS.—On the 6th instant, at the Old Pine Street Church, by the Rev. Richard Allen, WILLIAM J. STILLWELL to Miss ELLA COLLINS, only daughter of Captain Walter Collins. No cards.

WENTZ—SIBSON.—On the 9th instant, by Rev. W. W. Case, of Chesnut Hill, Mr. EMANUEL F. WENTZ to Miss SALLIE J. SIBSON, all of Germantown.

DIED.

BARGER.—On the night of the 12th instant, WILLIAM BARGER, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Lodge, No. 72, and his male friends are invitdd to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1014 Morgan street, on Thursday afternoon, 13th instant, at 2 o'clock. ***

GILLINGHAM.—On Sixth-day evening, 10th instant, REBECCA HARROLD, relict of the late Joseph Gillingham, in the 88th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Third-day morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1235 Spring Garden street. **

HART.—In this city, on Sunday, the 12th instant, of disease of the heart, EMMELINE BOWMAN, daughter of William Hart, of Vineland, N. J., aged 22 years and 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, No. 1604 N. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock.

The remains will be taken to Corning, N. Y., for interment. §§

RAMSEY.—On the 11th instant, ANTHONY RAMSEY, aged 56 years.

His relatives and friends, and Kensington Lodge, No. 211, A. Y. M.; also, Lodge No. 26, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. W. corner of Richmond and Sharkamaxon streets, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Services at Immanuel Episcopal Church, Marlborough, above Girard avenue, at 10 o'clock.

ROMMEL.—On the 10th instant, JOHN ROMMEL, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 919 N. Eighth street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock.

Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. ***

WIDENER.—On the 11th instant, HARRY KERN, eldest son of Peter A. B. and H. Josephine Widener, in the 12th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1330 North Fifteenth street, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

To proceed to Laurel Hill. ***

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND Members of KENSINGTON LODGE, No 211, A. Y. M., and the Order generally, are fraternally invited to meet at Kensington Masonic Temple, RICHMOND Street, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 15th inst., at 9 o'clock, to attend the Funeral of our deceased Brother, ANTHONY RAMSEY.

By order of the W. M.
CHARLES K. NEISSER, Secretary.
N. B.—Masonic Dress will be strictly observed. §§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smwf

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ.,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 13.
Subject:—"ORATORY."
JOSH BILLINGS, March 16.
Subject:—"NATRIL HISTORY."
ADMISSION.....50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....25 CENTS Extra
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.
Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 1t

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
The Annual Commencement for conferring Degrees in Medicine will be held in the American Academy of Music on TUESDAY, March 14th, at 19 o'clock M.
The Valedictory Address will be delivered by Prof. RICHARD A. F. PENROSE, M. D.
R. E. ROGERS,
1t Dean of Medical Faculty.

☞ WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.—THE Annual Commencement of this Institution will be held in CONCERT HALL on WEDNESDAY next, March 15, at 12 o'clock M.
The Valedictory Address will be delivered by Professor ISAAC COMLY, M. D. The public are respectfully invited. 3 11 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MONTHLY TEMPERANCE MEETING—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Dr. E. R. HUTCHINS, by request of prominent citizens, will repeat his lecture—subject, "Will you Take a Drink?" to be delivered at the CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Dr. March's, TENTH street, above Pine, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING. Choice selections of Music before the lecture by the Hayes Quartette. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. 1t

☞ THE FIRST ANNUAL LITERARY AND Musical Entertainment of the United Lyceums of Philadelphia will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, March 18, 1871, at ¼ before 8 o'clock. Professor ADAMS will assist. Germania Orchestra. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c.

Tickets for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy on the evening of the entertainment. 3 13mwf6t

☞ THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., and other interesting exercises.

Admission, 25 cents for adults: 15 cents for children. 1t*

☞ FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability. BARTLETT,
2 20tf No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ TICKETS FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT of the UNITED LYCEUMS for sale by members of the INDEPENDENT LYCEUM and at J. McCARAHER'S, S. W. corner of SEVENTEENTH and LOCUST Streets. 3 13 mwf5t*

☞ EVERY MERCANTILE HOUSE SHOULD have their Letter Heads Printed in Copying Ink at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

FURNITURE,
At Your Own Prices.
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
And northeast cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts.,
Will sell you Furniture at your own prices to make room for the extensive alterations. 3 10 6trp§

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE:
GORHAM SILVER
GORHAM SILVER
GORHAM SILVER
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.
3 13 2t

CARPETINGS, ETC.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS.
Spring Importations,
NEW DESIGNS IN ALL FABRICS.
Now in store and to arrive, together with the whole stock, are offered at
Popular Prices,
To insure large sales,
Prepararory to Removal
In July to our new warehouse,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 Chesnut St.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 1 wsm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street, Room No. 2.
ST. LOUIS, March 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, April 3, 1871, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. A.:—

88 pounds mess pork.
40,000 pounds of bacon—clear sides.
181,000 pound of double extra flour.
18,000 pounds of hard bread.
11,000 pounds of corn meal—kiln-dried.
15,000 pounds of beans—white navy.
6,000 pounds of split peas.
4,800 pounds of rice—Carolina.
600 pounds of hominy.
17,000 pounds of green Rio coffee.
1,000 pounds of Rio coffee—roasted.
6,000 pounds of brown sugar.
1,500 gallons of whisky vinegar.
3,400 pounds of candles—adamantine.
8,000 pounds of extra family soap.
27,500 pounds of salt.
500 pounds of pepper—black.
4,500 pounds of hams—sugar-cured.
17,000 pounds of choice family flour.
3,500 pounds of dried apples.
500 pounds of dried peaches.
1,200 pounds of raisins.
175 gallons of pickled cucumbers.
50 gallons of pickled onions.
575 gallons of sauerkraut.
332 dozen cans of milk.
3,200 pounds of lard.
7,000 pounds of butter.
1,000 pounds of cheese.

Information as to kind of packages, condition, etc. etc., can be obtained on application at this office. C. B. PENROSE,
3 13 Captain, C. S., U. S. A.

BANKS.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Authorized Capital, $500,000.
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
Since organization, March 10, 1869,
$40,000.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
Fourth National Bank
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 723 ARCH STREET.
J. HENRY ASKIN, President.
JAMES HOPKINS, Vice-President.
EDWARD F. MOODY, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
J. Henry Askin, James Hopkins, Albert C. Roberts, Samuel Miller, John Fareira, John Bardsley, E. A. Shallcross, Samuel J. Creswell, Jr., Joseph B. Baker. [3 9thsm 6t

GAS FIXTURES.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA,
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
1 16 smbp CORNELIUS & SONS.

DRY GOODS.
EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
ARCH & FOURTH Sts.
NEW SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW LACES,
NEW JAPANESE.
1 27 mwsmrp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 S. Eleventh St.,
Have just received and will open on
MONDAY, MARCH 13,
their Spring importation of desirable goods for LADIES and CHILDREN, embracing a full line of WHITE GOODS, CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' DRESSES, FRENCH CAPS,
Novelties and Fancy Articles, together with a lot of LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, very cheap.
To which we invite the attention of our Friends and Customers. 3 11 2t

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE
Removed from 1012
TO
No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.
Opening of the New Store
Monday, March 13.
An entire new Stock imported and selected by Mr. GAY in Europe, to which the attention of the Public is invited. We will commence in our New Store on MONDAY, and offer goods at a great reduction on former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [3 11 smw3t

OPTICIANS.
SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
730 mwf[4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.
PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.
JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wsmsp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.
IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 23, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:—

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved for twenty days, one half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by the subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States, the national banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer or the designated depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Pa.

The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz:—

NEW YORK CITY.
Austin, Baldwin & Co., Baker & Kitchen, A. Belmont & Co., Blake Brothers & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Budge, Schiff & Co., Cecil, Stout & Thayer, John J. Cisco & Son, Clarke, Dodge & Co., Henry Clews & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., Thomas, Denney & Co., Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co. Fisk & Hatch, Frank & Gans, Gibson, Casanova & Co., Glendinning, Davis & Amory, Hatch & Foote, W. T. Hatch & Son, Edward Haight, H. A. Heiser's Sons, Howes & Macy, James G. King's Sons, Kountz Brothers, Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, Maitland, Phelps & Co. Marx & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., P. M. Myers & Co., George Opdyke & Co., E. D. Randolph & Co., Reid, Leo & Content, Security Bank, J. & W. Seligman & Co., Soutter & Co., Edward Sweet & Co., Moses Taylor & Co., Trevor & Colgate, Turner Brothers, Union Trust Company, Van Schaick & Co., Vermilye & Co., L. Von Hoffman & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., Dabney, Morgan & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co.

PHILADELPHIA.
Barker Brothers & Co., C. & H. Borie, C. Cambios & Co., E. W. Clarke & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., De Haven & Bro., Drexel & Co. Elliott, Collins & Co., Emory, Benson & Co., James T. Brady & Co., N. Holmes & Sons, Henry L. Fell & Bro., Gaw, Bacon & Co., Glendinning, Davis & Co., W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen, W. Painter & Co., Sailor & Stevenson, D. C. W. Smith & Co., Townsend Whelen & Co.

PITTSBURG.
Masonic Deposit Savings Bank, S. McClean & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Altoona—Kerr & Co., W. M. Lloyd & Co.
Bedford—Reed & Schell.
Bellefonte—William F. Reynolds & Co.
Chambersburg—Austin, Elder & Fletcher.
Doylestown—J. Hart & Co.
Ebensburg—Lloyd & Co.
Franklin—R. Lamberton.
Greensburg—Lloyd, Huff & Co.
Harrisburg—Dauphin Deposit Bank. Dougherty Brothers & Co., Mechanics' Bank.
Lancaster—Evans, McEvoy & Co., Reed, McGrann & Co.
Meadville—J. R. Dick & Co.
Oil City—Oil City Savings Bank.
Renovo—R. B. Caldwell & Co.
Scranton—George Sanderson & Co.
Sharon—J. Bleakley, Son & Co.
Somerset—Schell & Kimmell.
Titusville—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
Towanda—G. F. Mason & Co. Pomeroy Brothers.
Tyrone—Lloyd, Caldwell & Co.
Washington—Samuel Hazlett.
West Chester—Kirk, McVeagh & Co.
Wilkesbarre—A. H. Emley. F. V. Rockafellow.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES.

	Maximum War Debt July 31, 1865.	Debt at close of Last Administration, March 1, 1869.	Present Outstanding Debt, March 1, 1871.
Five-twenty 6 per ct. stocks.	$606,569,500	1,602,587,350	1,424,098,300
Other six per cent. stocks..	392,301,042	283,677,400	283,678,100
Ten-forty five per cent. stock	172,770,100	194,567,300	194,567,300
Other five per cent. stock..	27,022,000	27,022,000	20,000,000
Three-year 7 30 per cent. notes.....	830,000,000		
Three-year six per cent. notes.	212,121,470		
Total funded..	2,150,784,112	2,107,854,050	1,922,344,700
Greenback notes.....	$473,114,799	356,021,973	356,100,186
Greenback certificates.....	205,822,845	71,140,000	55,238,000
Gold certificates.....		28,775,560	29,657,500
Fractional currency.....	25,750,032	36,781,547	40,573,748
Past-due notes and bonds...	17,268,120	6,422,464	3,261,112
Total Treasury circulation.....	721,950,796	499,140,644	484,830,546
Less gold in Treasury...	35,337,853	98,741,261	103,174,209
	686,612,938	400,399,382	381,656,337
Less currency balance....	81,401,775	16,853,529	20,854,606
Net Treasury circulation	605,211,163	383,545,854	360,081,731
Total principal of debt.	2,755,995,275	2,491,399,904	2,283,145,431
Yearly interest in gold.....	$64,419,628	124,255,350	113,194,949
Yearly interest in currency..	87,412,423	2,134,200	1,637,140
Total amount of interest charge.....	151,832,051	126,389,550	114,832,089

FINANCIAL.
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,
We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW UNITED STATES LOAN.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
New Five Per Cent. United States Loan
Received at our office, where all information will be given as to the terms, etc.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 7 6t* PHILADELPHIA.

NEW U. S. LOAN.
GOLD AND 5-20s
Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
Financial Agents United States,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW
Loan of the United States.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan
Received at our Office, where all information will be given as to terms, etc.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
3 8 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
Parties wishing to subscribe for the
New United States Loans
At Par in Gold,
And who believe GOLD will further decline, can borrow from us all they require for such subscriptions.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Authorized Agents for sale of New U. S. Loan. 3 8 tf

5 PER CENT.
New United States Loan
Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange
FOR 5-20 BONDS.
Books now open and information furnished as terms, etc.
ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.
Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Government Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.
Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.
Make Collections on all points.
Execute orders for Sales and Purchases at Board of Brokers.
Allow interest on Deposits subject to check at sight. 1y

HERVÉ RIEL.

BY ROBERT BROWNING.

On the sea and at the Hogue, sixteen hundred ninety-two,
Did the English fight the French—woe to France!
And, the thirty-first of May, helter-skelter through the blue,
Like a crowd of frightened porpoises a shoal of sharks pursue,
Came crowding ship on ship to St. Malo on the Rance,
With the English fleet in view.

'Twas the squadron that escaped, with the victor in full chase;
First and foremost of the drove, in his great ship, Damfreville;
Close on him fled, great and small,
Twenty-two good ships in all;
And they signalled to the place
"Help the winners of a race!
Get us guidance, give us harbor, take us quick—or, quicker still,
Here's the English can and will!"

Then the pilots of the place put out brisk and leaped on board;
"Why, what hope or chance have ships like these to pass?" laughed they:
"Rocks to starboard, rocks to port, all the passage scarred and scored,
Shall the Formidable here with her twelve and eighty guns
Think to make the river-mouth by the single narrow way,
Trust to enter where 'tis ticklish for a craft of twenty tons,
And with flow at full beside?
Now 'tis slackest ebb of tide.
Reach the mooring? Rather say,
While rock stands or water runs,
Not a ship will leave the bay!"

Then was called a council straight;
Brief and bitter the debate:
"Here's the English at our heels; would you have them take in tow
All that's left us of the fleet, linked together stern and bow,
For a prize to Plymouth Sound?
Better run the ships aground!"
(Ended Damfreville his speech.)

"Not a minute more to wait!
Let the captains all and each
Shove ashore, then blow up, burn the vessels on the beach!
France must undergo her fate."

"Give the word!" But no such word
Was ever spoke or heard:
For up stood, for out stepped, for in struck amid all these—
A captain? A lieutenant? A mate—first, second, third?
No such man of mark, and meet
With his betters to compete!
But a simple Breton sailor pressed by Tourville for the fleet—
A poor coasting pilot he, Hervé Riel the Croisickese.

And "What mockery or malice have we here?" cries Hervé Riel:
"Are you mad, you Malouins? Are you cowards, fools, or rogues?
Talk to me of rocks and shoals, me who took the soundings, tell
On my fingers every bank, every shallow, every swell
'Twixt the offing here and Greve, where the river disembogues?
Are you bought by English gold? Is it love the lying's for?
Morn and eve, night and day,
Have I piloted your bay,
Entered free and anchored fast at the foot of Solidor.
Burn the fleet, and ruin France? That were worse than fifty Houges.
Sirs, they know I speak the truth! Sirs, believe me there's a way!
Only let me lead the line,
Have the biggest ship to steer,
Get this Formidable clear,
Make the others follow mine,
And I lead them, most and least, by a passage I know well,
Right to Solidor, past Greve,
And there lay them safe and sound;
And if one ship misbehave—
Keel so much as grate the ground—
Why, I've nothing but my life: here's my head!" cries Hervé Riel.

Not a minute more to wait.
"Steer us in, then, small and great!
Take the helm, lead the line, save the squadron!" cried its chief.
Captains, give the sailor place!
He is admiral, in brief.
Still the north wind, by God's grace.
See the noble fellow's face
As the big ship, with a bound,
Clears the entry like a hound,
Keeps the passage as its inch of way were the wide sea's profound!
See, safe through shoal and rock,
How they follow in a flock.
Not a ship that misbehaves, not a keel that grates the ground,
Not a spar that comes to grief!
The peril, see, is past,
All are harbored to the last,
And just as Hervé Riel hollas "Anchor!"—sure as fate,
Up the English come, too late.

So, the storm subsides to calm:
They see the green trees wave
On the heights o'erlooking Greve:
Hearts that bled are stanched with balm.
"Just our rapture to enhance,
Let the English rake the bay,
Gnash their teeth and glare askance
As they cannonade away!
'Neath rampired Solidor pleasant riding on the Rance!"
How hope succeeds despair on each captain's countenance!
Outburst all with one accord,
"This is Paradise for Hell!
Let France, let France's king
Thank the man that did the thing!"
What a shout, and all one ward,
"Hervé-Riel."
As he stepped in front once more,
Not a symptom of surprise
In the frank blue Breton eyes,
Just the same man as before.

Then said Damfreville, "My friend,
I must speak out at the end,
Though I find the speaking hard;
Praise is deeper than the lips;
You have saved the king his ships,
You must name your own reward.
'Faith, our sun was near eclipse!
Demand whate'er you will,
France remains your debtor still.
Ask to heart's content, and have, or my name's not Damfreville."

Then a beam of fun outbroke
On the bearded mouth that spoke,
As the honest heart laughed through
Those frank eyes of Breton blue:
"Since I needs must say my say,
Since on board the duty's done,
And from Malo Roads to Croisic Point, what is it but a run?—
Since 'tis ask and have, I may—
Since the others go ashore—
Come! A good whole holiday!
Leave to go and see my wife, whom I call the Belle Aurore!"
That he asked, and that he got—nothing more.

Name and deed alike are lost:
Not a pillar nor a post
In his Croisic keeps alive the feat as it befell;
Not a head in white and black
On a single fishing-smack,
In memory of the man but for whom had gone to wrack
All that France saved from the fight whence England bore the bell.
Go to Paris; rank on rank
Search the heroes flung pell-mell
On the Louvre, face and flank;
You shall look long enough ere you come to Hervé Riel.
So, for better and for worse,
Hervé Riel, accept my verse!
In my verse, Hervé Riel, do thou once more
Save the squadron, honor France, love thy wife the Belle Aurore!

—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE WAR INDEMNITY.

WHAT THE COST TO GERMANY FIGURES UP.

A Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* professes to give the particulars as to the manner in which the Germans have made their calculations with regard to the terms of peace with France:—

First of all they have gone back to the time of the First Empire, and taken note of the exactions then imposed on Germany. From the papers left by Lord Castlereagh, figures are extracted to show that between 1792 and 1860 1,679,904,000f. was levied by the French in different parts of Germany. Money being in those days worth four times its present value, the equivalent of this sum in modern reckoning would be more than 5½ milliards. And even this, it is urged, did not represent the whole exactions of France, for Napoleon continued raising contributions for fifteen years more. Apart from this, however, it is calculated that the cost of the present war to the Germans is not less than 5,000,000,000 francs. The *Post*, of Berlin, a semi-official print, estimates the average loss to the Germans at 6d. a day for each of the 40,000,000 constituting the empire. Dr. Hirth, a well-known statistician, has gone more into detail in his calculations. Early in September he made out the following little bill:—

	Francs.
I.—MILITARY EXPENDITURE.	
1. Mobilization of the troops, armament of the fortresses and transports	100,000,000
2. Purchase of horses	110,000,000
3. Pay and rations at the rate of 40 thalers per man per month for six months	900,000,000
4. Ammunition and loss in material	70,000,000
5. Naval expenses	25,000,000
6. Provisions and transport for 100,000 French prisoners, at the rate of 20 thalers per head per month	45,000,000
II.—DIRECT LOSSES.	
1. Loss of the labor of 700,000 men (Reserve and Landwehr) during six months, at the rate of 200 thalers per man per year	260,000,000
2. Loss of 10,000 men (dead and invalided), amounting to 2,000,000 thalers a year, capitalized at 4 per cent	190,000,000
3. Pensions for invalids, widows, and orphans, 2,000,000 thalers a year, capitalized at 4 per cent	190,000,000
4. Losses incurred by the blockade and the bombardment of Kiel and Saarbrucken	500,000,000
5. Indemnity to be paid to the German territories occupied by the German troops at the beginning of the war, as well as to the inhabitants of the German fortresses for losses inflicted in consequence of the armament of those fortresses	40,000,000
6. Indemnity to the 70,000 Germans expelled from France	50,000,000
III. INDIRECT LOSSES.	
1. Losses of the Railway and Steam Navigation Companies and the Post Office	100,000,000
2. Reduction of the national income	950,000,000
3. Depreciation of the national property	1,200,000,000
IV. WAR INDEMNITY.	
1. To Alsace and Lorraine, particularly Strasburg, Thionville, Metz, etc.	200,000,000
Total	4,930,000,000

The war lasted two months longer than Dr. Hirth allowed for, and led to the embodiment of 300,000 Germans and the capture of 300,000 French in excess of his estimates, which must be expanded accordingly.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Cents' Watches
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.
Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.
Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.
Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw§

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
5 25§ "Freiburg, Germany.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR
Chromos 25 Per Cent.
This includes
ALL CHROMOS PUBLISHED,
AMERICAN AND OTHERS.
FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 329 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7'30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations:—Coupons, $100, $500, and $1000; Registered, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence which Jay Cooke & Co. commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, they now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Seven-Thirties to their friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in gold—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:—

1. Over two thousand miles of road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.
2. Over twenty-two thousand acres of land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered, and mineral, amounting in all to more than fifty million acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakotah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

PROFITABLENESS.—United States 5-20s at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5⅛ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4⅜ per cent., or if in three years, only 3⅝ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

$1000 currency invested now in United States 5-20s will yield per year in gold, say $62. $1000 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7'30s will yield per year in gold, $80 80. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 1·10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
For sale in Philadelphia by

Bowen & Fox,
13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
Glendinning, Davis & Co.,
No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street.
D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
Barker Bros. & Co.,
No. 28 South THIRD Street.
William Painter & Co.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
T. A. Biddle & Co.,
No. 326 WALNUT Street.
Chas. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
Bull & North,
No. 131 South THIRD Street.
Sterling & Co.,
No. 110 South THIRD Street.
P. S. Peterson & Co.,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
B. K. Jamison & Co.,
N.W. cor. THIRD and CHESNUT
Emory, Benson & Co.,
No. 6 South THIRD Street.
Narr & Lardner,
No. 30 South THIRD Street.
John S. Rushton & Co.,
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
Wallace & Keene,
No. 148 South THIRD Street.
George J. Boyd,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. Wiltbank,
No. 305 WALNUT Street.
J. H. Trotter,
No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. Palmer & Co.,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
John K. Wildman,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
Sioren & Co.,
No. 150 South THIRD Street.
W. T. Elbert,
No. 321 WALNUT Street.
Charles B. Keen,
No. 325 WALNUT Street.
D. M. Robinson & Co.,
No. 133 South THIRD Street.
Wm. C. Morgan & Co.,
No. 23 South THIRD Street.
Samuel Work,
No. 54 South THIRD Street.
Raley & Wilson,
No. 41 South THIRD Street.
C. & W. Y. Heberton,
No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
James E. Lewars & Co.,
No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
Jacob E. Ridgeway,
No. 56 S. THIRD Street.
W. H. Shelmerdine.
1 28 No. 10 S. THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
LONDON.
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment.
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,500,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,
At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the
Catawissa Railroad Company's
7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,
FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 28§ PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
25 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street,
MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmw§

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company
At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in
$100s, $500s, and $1000s,
COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For full particulars apply to
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26§

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

SHIPPING.

ORRELLARD STEAMSHIP COMPAN
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,
are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8§

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, March 16, at 8 A. M.
The HERCULES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on March —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, March 18, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, March 18.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Monday, March 13, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 18.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1§ No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 25, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First Cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London..... 80 To London..... 35
To Halifax..... 20 To Halifax..... 15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN. Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.
Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.
Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.
NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $3 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.
For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to
WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.
The first-class Steamship FALL RIVER, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, March 16, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS
For all the above lines.
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained. 2 28

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 25th of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed especially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 9 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 307 BROADWAY, New York.
1 6† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA,

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CONCRETE ROOFING, No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,797·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 1 11m

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwfim REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397·89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13§

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary. 2 14§

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY, 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM L. BLANCHARD Secretary. 1 23§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $600·388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB R. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	363,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	[1 23§

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First-Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7td31
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary. 3 1§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 19 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way Train	7·30	Pottstown Accom	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·00 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 511 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·38 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 9·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9 30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. M.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 18 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·46 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 8·53 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·30 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9 00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ODDLY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 15, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

JEFFERSON.

The Annual Commencement of Jefferson Medical College at the Academy of Music at Noon To-day—Degrees Conferred Upon 127 Graduates—The Valedictory Address Pronounced by Professor Wallace.

At noon to-day, in the presence of a very large audience, the major portion of which was composed of ladies, assembled in the Academy of Music, the annual commencement exercises of the Jefferson Medical College came off. This week is known as "Commencement week," for the reason that no less than four of Philadelphia's celebrated medical colleges publicly and with formal ceremony proclaim their graduates to the world. Old Jefferson opens the series, and always draws out to witness its commencement a large, talented, and gay assemblage. By half past 11 o'clock this morning the spacious Academy was filled. The graduates sat in a semicircular row on the stage, and in the rear was a good battalion of matriculants. This was the programme, and it was faithfully carried out:—

1. Waltz—"Wiener Kinder".....Strauss
2. Selections—*Grands Duchesse*.....Offenbach
3. Overture—*Der Freischutz*.....Von Weber
4. Selections—*Belle Helene*.....Offenbach
5. Selections—*Don Giovanni*.....Mozart
6. Selections—*Genevieve de Brabant*.....Offenbach

March—*Faust*.....Gounod

Prayer by the Rev. W. H. N. Stewart, LL. D.

Duet—*Martha*.....Flotow

The Hon. Edward L. King, LL. D., President of the Board of Trustees, being absent unavoidably, Dr. J. K. Burden, President *pro tem.*, conferred the degrees upon the following-named graduates, whom we name with the States from which they come:—

Pennsylania—W. Powell Adams, Alex. H. Armstrong, Hamilton K. Beatty, J. F. Boughter, B. D. Bucher, John A. Carson, Robert W. Christy, Cicero H. Drake, Joseph M. Dresher, C. D. B. Eisaman, Arthur F. Ellger, W. T. English, John C. Fleming, Milton L. Fritch, Frank H. Getchell, Charles H. Goearing, H. B. Gress, Salem Heilman, Charles M. Holbrook, Austin C. L. Hollenstein, John A. Houts, John C. Hughes, John Bennett Kalp, Joseph W. B. Kamerer, Henry Kehm, Benjamin L. Kercheer, A. H. Kissinger, Chalmers T. Lawson, J. Philip Lecrone, Charles D. Madden, Thomas K. McBride, Samuel B. McCleery, John P. McCord, Joseph B. McElrath, Leander McMillen, Robert N. Meisenhelder, David H. Mingle, Henry C. Moore, Morrow M. Moffit, Henry M. Nipple, C. A. M. Oswald, Edwin F. Phillips, Milton A. Piper, George B. Porch, George F. Prowell, John A. Ritchey, Morris B. Robinson, J. Warner Rockafellow, J. Wesley Rowe, Miles A. Schooley, William F. Sheridan, Benjamin F. Sides, Joseph Singer, Chauncey H. Smith, Alfred C. Stevenson, William H. Stewart, A. William Strickler, John D. Thorley, J. Lindsay Trader, Robert T. Van Valzah, W. H. Warner, William F. Waugh, De Forest J. Wright, M. F. Wood.

Ohio—Leon H. Armstrong, Lehu Eakins, Silas W. Fowler, Cassius E. Hunter, Robert D. Murray, Jos. H. Stoll, J. C. Wallace, Samuel N. Robinson.

New York—H. Newton Crandall, Charles W. Crary, S. A. Harris, Joseph G. Hunt, Clarence O. Stedman, George H. Wheelock.

Maine—John C. Berry, Calvin Leavy, Edwin M. Small, Wm. H. Winslow.

Kentucky—George M. Armstrong, Thomas S. Bradford, Franklin M. Clements, Joseph T. Miller.

Texas—Edward F. Becker, Joseph P. Parker, Josephus Cummings, B. F. Dial.

Illinois—Jasper N. Burtnutt, William L. Pollock, William B. Eosminger.

Tennessee—Hugh L. McReynolds, William J. Crook, Louis P. Estes.

Missouri—Samuel T. Howell, Charles W. Watts, Robert C. Young.

Mississippi—Joseph Warren Ellis, Thomas Dade Palmer, Richard C. Winslow.

West Virginia—George B. Simpson, Albert W. Sterling, L. C. Hunt.

Canada—James R. Anderson, James Cherry, Robert Laferte.

Delaware—Jos. T. V. Blockson, Jas. W. Short.

North Carolina—Jos. J. Cox, S. Augustine Brown.

South Carolina—J. Patillo Simpson, Henry P. Goodwin.

Indiana—Richard H. Gillen, John W. Rancie.

California—Henry B. Davison, Vandervoort Brace Gates.

Nova Scotia—Simon Fraser, James C. Dunn.

Maryland—L. H. Adler.

Georgia—Isaac J. F. Moreland.

Michigan—James M. Alden.

Iowa—Benton H. Criley.

Utah—Charles H. Bogman.

It was then announced that the degree of Doctor of Laws had been conferred upon the Hon. Edward M. Paxson, Hon. Wm. A. Porter, and Hon. Henry Chapman, of Doylestown.

After these degrees were conferred the overture "Guillaume Tell" was performed by the orchestra, and the valedictory was pronounced by Professor Ellerslie Wallace, M. D., as follows:—

CHARGE TO THE GRADUATES BY PROFESSOR WALLACE.

Another year, a whole year, a year of much event, has passed since the officers of Jefferson Medical College were assembled under this roof to celebrate the last day—the great day—of the official year of the institution—its anniversary. We say the great day, for to anniversaries the whole year pays tribute.

On that occasion there was also grouped together here a goodly band of younger men, who had reached the close of their medical pupilage, and had proved themselves to need no longer the guidance of preceptors, and who, therefore, were invested, here and then, with legal power to assume the rights, and the dignities, and the responsibilities which pertain to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

To you who, at that time, looked forward,

"With hopes and tears that kindle hope,"

to this present anniversary, with all its store of promise, how very long did seem the coming year!

But look back now, and how short the semblance of the time! So long, in fancy, in the prospect; so short, in fact, by retrospect.

Yet in this year, be it as you will, short or long, how many things—some great, some small, as we may view them—have transpired! I say as we may view them, for the true value of the events of any passing time is not always to be recognized at sight; it is, often, most to be determined by time to come. It may be that "the weak things" of to-day shall, at last, "confound the mighty."

What vast amount of joy and sorrow, of hope and disappointment, of good resolve and faulty action, has this last year brought forth!

What mighty wealth of fruitful husbandry, what rich stores of successful commerce, has this year gathered!

What advance has Science made! at once leading Art to overleap barriers that, heretofore, successfully opposed her progress.

What woful waste, what fearful sufferings, what sore heart-breaks, what agony of desolation, have been wrought by strife of battle and of war!

What hosts of new beings have come upon the earth! What cohorts of disease and injury of every kind have worked out their fell intent! What a holocaust of deaths has this last year shown!

A year is, after all, in sober fact, whether considered merely as a part of time, or reckoned by its deeds, a great section of human life. And of the deeds of this just closing year we conceive that it is by no means among the least important that it has brought you to that point in your lives where now you are, that it has placed you in the position for which you have been preparing through all your childhood and your bolder youth.

The Trustees of Jefferson Medical College look proudly upon you to-day. Their congratulations have been awarded you by one whom years and lore have clothed with reverence and honor, and solemn prayer has ascended, in your behalf, to the throne of the Almighty.

And now, speaking for the faculty of our professional foster-mother—I say *our* foster-mother, for she is alike yours and mine—I heartily greet you, as you step, from the pupil's seat, to the platform of equal rank and privilege whereon we, your quondam teachers, now your professional brothers, hold our stand.

Yet more: all in this great assembly, who now grace this vast building, and who honor you by their presence, do recognize and endorse the momentousness of this time and circumstance of your lives, and second us in our gratulations to you, and in our commendations of you to Him who "careth for you."

Among the various wants—necessities, indeed—of mankind, medicine, which has been fitly defined as "The science of diseases, and the art of healing or alleviating them," holds a leading rank. * * *

It has moved on, variously influenced, from the beginning, by ignorance, by superstition, and by truth; hindered, at one time, by dogmas of specifics, and weakened, at another, by generalities loose and wild; now hampered, and then advanced, by differing schools of so-called philosophy; protected for a time by religious domination, yet, at the same time, hidden and stunted in the dark by priestly ignorance—still "gradually struggling on, after suffering, perhaps more than any other science, from every superstition and every misconception of nature," until now—supported by precise and accurate observation, and by reasoning, always elegant, and often absolutely perfect—it stands out, in clear light, a form of dignity and power which even kings delight to honor.

As ministers of grace to your fellow-men, you go from us to-day. As apostles, in true sense; men sent out; commissioned for especial service by highest human law—even the authority of a sovereign State; you are sent out to fill the gaps left by "faithful servants, who, having finished their course, do now rest from their labors," and to provide for older communities, where growth is slow, as well as for the younger, where increase is rapid—protection in time of danger.

You go out as guards of your country. While scientists of war are sometimes needed as protectors, you are always in demand. They destroy—true, they destroy to save, or ought only so to do—but you shall save, without destroying. * * *

But then you must be true to your calling; you must "walk worthy of your vocation." A charge as valid and as binding upon you this day in your profession as it was eighteen hundred years ago upon those who professed the doctrines of our blessed Christianity. Stand up for the truth which you profess; you may look for opposition; it will surely come; for there are sects of irregular medicine—pathies, and isms, and pretensions multifold; autocephalous bodies, warped and distorted by false theories into every shape of error, all on the alert to oppose you.

A head, not of your own creation, is over you; the science of medicine! And as a native citizen owes allegiance to the government under which he is born, so do you owe, to that science under which your professional life has begun, a partisanship most absolute; and while you maintain the truth, maintain also the dignity, and the *exclusiveness* of true medicine.

When you meet with those who are deluded from the right way by some will-o'-the-wisp, or are "given over to believe a lie," or are perverted by self-interest, and so profess and practice any of the false systems of medicine, or any of the perversions of the true—deal with them personally with that courtesy of which a gentleman should never fail; but professionally touch them not. Give professional place to them—no not for a moment; counsel not with them under any circumstance. There can be no profitable conference, for there can be no compromise between truth and error. * * *

Gentlemen, you, as others gone before, have reached the close of your medical pupilage, but your truest student life is but just beginning. In the past you have studied the cadavre; you have listened to oral instructions, fortified more or less by physical demonstration, and you have pondered the teachings of those who have described disease and remedy in printed words. Henceforth you are to study the living man, to listen to "the cry of his suffering organs," to ponder the expressions of his disorders, and to witness, to examine, and to judge of the action of your remedies.

While passing through the crowded city street, or along the country highway, or the lonely by-ways of the prairie or the wilderness, you are to think, to study, and devise, that you may work out good results for suffering humanity.

And not by your own thought and reasoning only, but by the assistance of a medical literature, in our day full, full to overflowing, and so cheaply furnished as to be within the reach of every one, you still should be the student. While in hours of leisure you enjoy, as you certainly have the right to, the pleasures of the social circle, yet, let each day which may bring you time of ease, record some time spent among your books and journals. Bacon wrote, "He that questioneth much, shall learn much." Act on that hint. In the privacy of your offices, interrogate the living and the dead, whose spirits, embodied in printed pages, are before you and around you, waiting to answer from their experience for your information. Study is obligatory upon you through all your life. * * *

Go out into your busy life with courage and with hope. Anticipate the best, and so direct your aim. For life is a thing of beauty and of joy; it is intended to be a source of happiness and of good to all, and so it will be to you, if you will be content to make and have it so—if you will use, without abusing it. For "truly life is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is to behold the sun." What though the course of human lives never does run quite smooth? What though cares and trials do meet you on the way? We would not take all such from you if we had the power. You must have dark shadows to bring out the high lights, and the warmer colors are shown only by their colder contrasts.

And, moreover, as by fire and by hammer, the metal is separated from dross, and wrought into shape and temper, so, by trials and cares, men are, mentally and morally, purified, developed, and strengthened for a higher life. "Do your duty in that state of life unto which it has pleased God to call" you; taking the good which may be granted you with thankfulness, ay, and that which may seem to be evil, too; times of prosperity, seasons of adversity, both alike, the orderings of Him who "hath done all things well." And, so doing, and so receiving, you, shall, indeed, fare well.

When this was concluded, "Home, Sweet Home" was rendered, and this was succeeded by "Auld Lang Syne." A benediction ended the ceremonies, and the graduates received the congratulations of their friends.

Of the graduating class there were from—

Pennsylvania, 64; Ohio, 8; New York, 6; Maine, 4; Kentucky, 4; Texas, 4; Illinois, 3; Tennessee, 3; Missouri, 3; Mississippi, 3; West Virginia, 3; Canada, 3; Delaware, 2; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 2; Indiana, 2; California, 2; Nova Scotia, 2; Maryland, 1; Georgia, 1; Michigan, 1; Iowa, 1; Utah, 1. Total, 127.

The number of matriculates for the session of 1870–71 was 411, representing thirty-five different States and countries.

THE FRENCH BAZAAR.

A General Summing Up—The Receipts Over $18,000—How it Has Been Disposed Of.

The ladies who had charge of the bazaar in aid of the suffering French, which was held at Concert Hall just previous to Christmas, are now able for the first time to make a definite statement of the result of this worthy charitable undertaking. They have prepared the following for publication:—

"We take this opportunity of returning the thanks of the ladies having had charge of the French Bazaar to all those who in various ways so generously responded to their appeal. Also to inform those whom it may interest, that the receipts of said bazaar have been, so far, $18,338·52, including donations in cash and theatricals. The expenses were $2493·87, leaving the net proceeds $15,844 65. Of this, $7267 00 have been forwarded to France by Messrs. Drexel & Co., one-third for the wounded soldiers and two-thirds for the widows, orphans, and non-combatants (beautiful and touching acknowledgments of which have been received). The remaining $8577·65, now in the hands of Messrs. Drexel & Co., is immediately to be sent out in produce, specially for the French sufferers, on board the national ship leaving from this port."

We would call the attention of the public to the remaining articles on hand, application for which may be made to Miss Picot, No. 906 Spruce street; Madame D'Hervilly, No. 1527 Spruce street; Madame Jacob, No. 935 Spruce street; Mrs. E. Salles, South Ninth street, below Walnut; Mrs. Breton, South Ninth street, below Walnut; and Madame Lardet, Chesnut and Juniper streets.

The following is a letter received by Miss Picot from the gentlemen who have kindly audited the accounts of the Finance Committee:—

"Miss Picot, President of the French Bazaar—Madam:—We have this day, by request, examined the accounts of the Finance Committee, and found them perfectly correct. As the account now stands, there appears to be a balance of cash on hand of $8577·65. "JOHN J. MAITLAND,
"C. D'INVILLIERS.

"Philadelphia, March 9, 1871."

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT AN OFFICER.—The neighborhood of Forty-ninth and Kingsessing avenue is an out-of-the way place, not lighted by street lamps and not patrolled by policemen. About ten days ago two robberies were committed there, and Officer George Matsinger, of the Sixteenth district, was specially detailed to watch the neighborhood. At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, as he was going his rounds, he saw two men in the yard of a dwelling and two others standing outside. He hailed them, when one of the parties made a rush for the officer. The latter drew his club and frightened the fellow back. The four then took to their heels and ran, but not without giving the policeman a salute. They fired four shots at him, one of the balls having grazed his ear. The men ran into the fields and escaped.

UNITED LYCEUMS OF PHILADELPHIA.—In the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening next, the United Lyceums of Philadelphia will hold their first annual literary and musical entertainment. A fine programme has been prepared, including recitations by Professor Rufus Adams, and also the performance of popular and operatic selections of music by the Germania Orchestra. A debate on "Compulsory Education" will be held, and addresses will be made by Samuel E. Cavin, J. G. Gray, and others.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Mr. Pugh's next "star" is Daniel Dougherty, Esq., who will lecture this evening at the Academy of Music on "Oratory." As Mr. Dougherty is himself an orator with few equals and no superiors, an unusually entertaining lecture, both as to matter and manner, may be expected.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—The sixth anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Sunday-school connected with the Spring Garden M. E. Church will be held this evening in the church building, Twentieth and Spring Garden streets.

THE COMMISSION BILLS.

They are Denounced by the Democrats of Philadelphia.

On Saturday night last there was a large meeting of the members of the Central Association of Pennsylvania Democrats at No. 1014 Walnut street, who were assembled for the purpose of earnestly protesting against the passage of the infamous commission bills now before the Legislature for adoption. J. Rinaldo Sauk, Esq., presided, and the following Vice-Presidents were selected:—

Wards.	*Wards.*
1. William M. Reilly.	16. Daniel Witham.
2. Dr. Andrew Nebinger.	17. Michael Dougherty.
3. Joseph Megary.	18. John Robbins.
4. Capt. T. Mealey.	19. John Moffatt.
5. Philip Fitzpatrick.	20. George Williams.
6. Col. James Page.	21. Michael Wartman.
7. George W. Biddle.	22. Edward Bedlock.
8. Charles Ingersoll.	23. Henry R. Allen.
9. Dr. J. L. Ludlow.	24. John C. Bullitt.
10. John O. James.	25. Stephen Taylor.
11. Thomas A. Fahy.	26. Edward Carre.
12. John F. Belsterling.	27. H. M. Dechert.
13. James M. Robb.	28. Wm. N. Stevens.
14. John Baird.	29. Luther Martin.
15. W. V. McGrath.	

Secretaries—James S. Biddle, L. P. Ashmead, James H. Carr, George Bull, Jacob Dowler, George J. Hetzell, C. H. Siddall, John Welsh, George W. Spiese, William F. Scheible, Thomas D. Pearce.

William H. Welsh, Esq., submitted the following resolutions:—

Whereas, The members of "The Central Association of Pennsylvania Democrats," in meeting assembled at their rooms, No. 1014 Walnut street, convened pursuant to public notice, do hereby respectfully and earnestly protest against any action by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by which the inherent right of the freemen of Philadelphia to govern themselves is taken away; therefore

Resolved, That the creation of irresponsible and self-constituted commissions authorized by a Legislature, annually elected, to take the property and money of the people without accountability to any proper tribunal or the wholesome control of the ballot-box, is a revolutionary proceeding dangerous to the liberty of the citizen and contrary to the true principles of representative government.

Resolved, That it is not deemed within the province of the Legislature to inflict upon this or any other community rulers who cannot be reached by the corrections of the ballot box for a long period of years, and who, during the continuance of their illegitimate power, might govern in accordance with their own selfish purposes, and not with reference to the real interests of the heavily burdened taxpayers.

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives, as guardians of the rights and interests of the people, are hereby solemnly invoked to protect the citizens of Philadelphia against the wrongs and outrages contemplated by the commissions for the government of this great metropolis, proposed to be established by the bills now pending before the Legislature, and thus aid in the maintenance of the great principles of self-government still residing in and with the people.

Resolved, That we hereby earnestly request the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives at Harrisburg to resist with their vote and all their influence the aggressions proposed by the iniquitous commissions which are threatened to be inflicted upon this community.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the Democratic press of this city and Commonwealth for the bold and determined stand they have taken against this infamous measure, and we cordially invite a continuance of their noble efforts in behalf of the people against an organized band whose object is plunder, and whose only game is a thorough depletion of the public treasury.

Stirring addresses were made by Hon. Richard Vaux, Charles J. Ingersoll, Colonel Charles J. Biddle, ex-Senator Quigley, John Hulme, and John H. Stokes, Esqs., when the resolutions were adopted *nem. con.*

CAMDEN POLITICS.

The Election To-morrow—The First Municipal Contest Under the New City Charter.

The Legislature of New Jersey now in session recently passed an amended charter for the city of Camden, extending the city limits somewhat, and reconstructing the wards, which are now eight in number, instead of three as formerly. Additional officers were also provided for, and altogether Camden was laid out for a first-class metropolis, as far as its government is concerned. The new charter went into effect on the 1st of March, and the first municipal election under it takes place to-morrow. In view of the larger number of functionaries to be elected, the canvass has been an earnest and somewhat excited one. The general tickets of the two parties are as follows:—

FOR MAYOR.

Republican.	*Democratic.*
Samuel M. Gaul,	Wm. H. Jefferys.

FOR RECORDER.

Charles Cox,	John Goldthorpe.

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES.

John Smith, Jr.,	A. C. Jackson.

In addition to these functionaries, who are each to serve three years, a City Surveyor and City Solicitor are to be elected for a like term. Additional Councilmen are to be elected in each ward, as well as members of the Boards of Education and Chosen Freeholders, and ward assessors, clerks, and constables.

The anti-ferry monopolists have also placed a full ticket in the field for Councilmen, headed by Hon. James M. Scovel, ex-member of the State Senate, for Mayor.

The Republicans are quite certain of electing their full city ticket, as well as of securing a majority in the Council. The vote of the city in 1868 and 1870 was as follows:—

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1868—President	2055	1582	473R
" —Governor	1945	1604	341R
1870—Mayor	1640	1575	65R
" —Marshal	1613	1614	1D
" —Treasurer	1704	1494	210R

In view of these figures the Republicans ought to carry the city by a handsome majority.

ROBBERY.

A Successful Raid on a Market Street Clothing Store.

Last night robbers "went through" the clothing store of Mahlon Bryan & Co., at the S. E. corner of Tenth and Market streets, in the most complete sense in which that phrase is used. They reached the second story of the building by passing through a hallway opening into Tenth street, and then broke into a glider's room which is directly over the store of Messrs. Bryan & Co. At the rear of this room was a closet standing directly over one leading from the clothing store, and through the floor which separated them the robbers soon cut a large aperture. This gave them an entrance into the lower closet. But before they could enter the store two obstacles, in the shape of two doors, one of which was covered with sheet iron, were to be overcome.

But after plying vigorously with jimmies, these were forced open, and the goods in the store stood at their mercy. For these they made directly, passing heedlessly by the safe and counting-desk. They removed entire stacks of coats, pants, vests, etc., and with rare discrimination seized upon the best. The goods were hoisted through the aperture in the floor, and taken no one as yet knows where. The loss to Messrs. Bryan & Co. will reach about $1000.

At eight o'clock yesterday morning a gust of wind burst open the door of Hamrick & Co.'s dry goods store, No. 45 North Eighth street, and started the alarm clock, which kept up a sharp clatter for an hour, and brought a crowd of people to the scene, who at once imagined that robbers had been at work in the building. An investigation allayed their fears, and the door was closed.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.—It is industriously being circulated that Leonard R. Fletcher, Esq., has withdrawn as a candidate for the office of District Attorney for this county. We are authoritatively informed that such is not the fact, and that he still is, and intends to remain, in the field.

THE ALLEGED INFANTICIDE CASE.—A further hearing in the alleged infanticide case of the child of Rose Kelley was to have been held at 11 o'clock this morning; but on account of the absence of a juryman, it was again postponed until 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

RECKLESS.—Officer Thompson, of the Fifth District, yesterday afternoon arrested Edward Planter, who drove past Ninth and Wallace streets at a reckless pace, and came near running over two ladies.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING AT HORTICULTURAL HALL TO-MORROW NIGHT.—This morning, in the Mayor's office, another meeting of the committee to arrange for the public assemblage of the people at Horticultural Hall to-morrow night was held. George L. Buzby, chairman, presided.

The arrangements for the meeting were stated as all complete. In addition to the Mayor as presiding officer, there will be a long list of Vice-Presidents for the various wards, irrespective of party. When the resolutions to be drafted by the sub-committee are read, there will be addresses upon them by ex-Mayors McMichael and Vaux, and William Rotch Wistar, John O'Byrne, S. J. Comly, President of the Commercial Exchange, John C. Bullitt, Lorin Blodget, and General Bingham.

Memorials to be sent to the Legislature protesting against the passage of the proposed acts, and to the Governor, asking him to veto them in the event of their passage, will be read and adopted.

It is understood, in addition to the gentlemen named as speakers, that the Hon. William M. Meredith, George W. Biddle, Charles Ingersoll, David Paul Brown, Horace Binney, J. Vaughan Merrick, and United States District Attorney Aubrey H. Smith will also address the meeting.

DEATH OF AN OLD MASON.—Last night, at his residence, in Morgan street, between Ninth and Tenth, William Barger died, having attained his seventy-sixth year. He was by trade a painter, and during the terms of Mayors Richards and Dallas held the position of Captain of Police. When about twenty-five years old he became a Mason, and in 1840 became Grand Master, having passed through all the stations of the Grand Lodge. At the time of his demise he was a Past Grand Master, and was on the Committee of Landmarks of the Grand Lodge. He was an earnest, industrious worker in the Masonic cause, and was esteemed by all who knew him. His funeral takes place on Wednesday.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.—At No. 332 Lombard street is a bakery kept by a woman, who has a small safe in her establishment, but not quite fool enough to keep all her money in it. A couple of thieves thought otherwise, however, and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning they entered the house from the rear, after having poisoned the dog. They rolled the safe under a shed in the yard, wrapped it up in carpet, blew it open with powder, and then proceeded to the work of plunder. The result of all this trouble was their securing the following effects:—$3 in old coin, two watches valued at $2 apiece, a counterfeit $10 note, and 75 cents in pennies.

A WAGON LOAD OF BONES.—Five Port Richmond men on Saturday last stole a horse and wagon in Edgemont street, below Clearfield, loaded it up with bones (also stolen), and endeavored to sell the whole lot to an old junk man on Cumberland street. Sergeant Hague was instrumental in the arrest of the men, who were taken before Alderman Neall and placed under $1000 bail each. The names of the parties are James McFarland, Frederick Heins, Patrick Donohue, James McGuigan, and John Ovens.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.—Officer Gillen, of the Southwark district, at a late hour on Saturday night found the window shutters of a house on Chesnut street, above Forty-first, standing open. An examination by the aroused inmates showed that the house had been entered, but the burglar could not be found. The officer subsequently saw a man come out of an alley in the neighborhood, and arrested him on suspicion of having been concerned in the offense. Alderman Randall held him to bail for a further hearing.

A BARTENDER'S PERQUISITES.—John Frank, a German, has been a bartender in a lager beer saloon No. 306 New street. The proprietor detected John in stealing small amounts, and a few days ago forty more dollars were missing. John was accordingly placed under arrest, and the larceny was made sufficiently clear to warrant Alderman Godbou in holding the aforesaid bartender in $1000 bail to answer.

OFFICE ROBBED.—Some time during last evening the office of Winslow & Son, publishers of the *Commercial List and Price Current*, No. 241 Dock street, was entered by means of false keys, and robbed of a number of small articles of unimportant value. The drawers of the establishment were broken open, and the contents, consisting of papers of little or no value, thrown upon the floor.

THE GALE YESTERDAY.—The effects of the gale yesterday were very destructive to window glass, signs, awnings, shutters, etc. The valuable panes of glass in Hann's beer saloon, at the southwest corner of Huntingdon and Lloyd streets, were blown to atoms, and the gable end of an unfinished house at Jasper and Howard streets was blown down.

AN UNPROFITABLE BOARDER.—Sergeant Gilchrist on Saturday night last arrested at Fourth and Green streets one Adam Blum, who stole a watch, $24, and a quantity of clothing from Mr. A. Close, residing in that vicinity. Blum was placed under $800 bail by Alderman Cahill. The defendant was a boarder in the house of Mr. Close.

FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.—To-morrow afternoon the tunnel through Promontory Rock, at the eastern approach of Girard Avenue Bridge, will be opened for public inspection. This tunnel is on the line of the proposed river drive from Fairmount basin to the Wissahickon, and is 140 feet long through solid rock, and 23 feet high by about 30 in width.

THE WRONG MAN.—Thomas Henepher attempted to whip Officer Gillespie, of the Eleventh district, at Girard avenue and Richmond street, the other night, but found to his chagrin that he was barking up the wrong tree. Thomas was landed in the station-house and has been placed under bail by Alderman Heins.

ATTACKED A POLICEMAN.—Thomas Duffy has a mania for assaulting police officers. He has been in Moyamensing for that offense, and on Saturday night last he became intoxicated and committed an assault on Officer Koehler, at Lehigh and Trenton avenues. Alderman Neall committed him in default of $1000 bail.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN.—Michael and John Hennesy, Francis Foxgrove, and George Whipp, all corner loungers, were arrested at Nineteenth and South streets, on Saturday night, for passing uncomplimentary remarks on passing ladies. Alderman Dallas placed each of the above-named gentlemen under $500 bail.

THE PUGNACIOUS QUIGGS.—Alderman Good on Friday last had before him Thomas and Augustus Quigg, who were arrested on the charge of beating a man named G. K. Helms, on Main street, Manayunk. The Quiggs were put under $1000 bail each to answer for the assault.

LARCENY OF FORTY DOLLARS.—Alice Carmichael on Saturday night last, was the means by which Mr. William Lewis lost $40 at the residence of the female, No. 608 Baker street. Alderman Collins has placed Alice under $600 bail to answer.

LECTURE ON FRANCE.—To-morrow night Robert Palethorp, Esq., will deliver the fourth of a series of lectures, under the auspices of the Young People's Association, in the South Street Presbyterian Church, to which admission is free. His subject is entitled "What I saw in France."

YOUNG THIEF.—Frank Fitzpatrick is a lad whose thieving propensities led him to hook from a store on South street, last Saturday night, a colored bed cover, and for this piece of business he has been sent to prison by Alderman Bonsall.

FRIGHTENED OFF.—An attempt was made at 2 o'clock this morning to enter the tailoring establishment of Messrs. Haggerty & Bro., No. 208 S. Ninth street. The thieves were frightened off before they had pried open a rear window at which they were working very hard.

OFFICE VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY, No. 10 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a share, payable on and after the 15th instant.
THOMAS J. MAGILL,
3 13 6t Secretary and Treasurer.

FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Congress.

House to Adjourn on Wednesday.

Navigation in the West

Sandwich Island Advices.

Severe Earthquake Shocks.

Evening Cable News.

Marshal McMahon in France.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, March 13.

Marshal MacMahon

has left Wiesbaden, on his return to France.

The Crown Prince of Saxony

will establish his headquarters at Compiegne on Thursday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—Dwight H. Bruce to be Postmaster at Syracuse, N. Y.; John H. Mills, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Nevada.

The Question of Adjournment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House has agreed to the resolution introduced by Mr. Dawes, providing for an adjournment of Congress *sine die* on Wednesday, the 15th. The Senate will pay no attention to this, as they have resolved to remain long enough to discuss the Ku-klux outrages.

The New Government Loan.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Subscriptions to the new loans seem to be coming into the Treasury Department fully in accord with expectations of its success which prevail, and it is probable that the amount received up to the present time will foot up at least ten millions. The Merchants' Bank of Boston to-day subscribed for five hundred thousand of the new loan.

In response to the inquiry, Whether banks may substitute their six per cents. for the new five per cent. bonds without the risk of hereafter being required to put in for a portion thereof of four and four and a half per cents? It is stated by the Secretary that such action on the part of the banks, so far as he is concerned, will not render them liable to have any change made in the manner of the subscriptions, but that they should remain undisturbed until the end of the ten years required for the maturing of the new bonds.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Methodist Preachers' Association.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Methodist Preachers' Association to-day adopted unanimously the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas, In the present and prospective condition of ecclesiastical bodies in this State, great abuses are inseparable from the continuance of State and municipal gifts to churches and church institutions; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly advise all our Methodist churches and institutions neither to ask nor accept any such appropriations.

Forger Committed for Trial.

Thomas Murphy, regarded as an accomplished forger, and an associate of Van Eetan, lately sent to prison, was committed by Justice Dowling to-day for trial on the charge of buying small articles from merchants, giving large bills in payment, and receiving checks for the difference, which he altered to large amounts and negotiated.

FROM THE WEST.

New Railroad Bridge.

BRAINARD, Minn., March 11.—The Northern Pacific Railroad bridge across the Mississippi river was finished to-day, and General Sargent and party crossed on the first train this evening.

Opening of Navigation.

MILWAUKEE, March 13.—The Mississippi river is clear of ice at Winona, and the Lake City boat arrived at Winona from Reed's Landing yesterday. It looks like an early opening of navigation. The weather is clear and sunny.

FROM NEW YORK.

Heavy Sentence.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Edward Thompson (colored), a professional thief, who has served sixteen years in prison, was sentenced this morning by Judge Bedford to fifteen years in the State Prison for burglary.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—All bills and petitions heretofore introduced were taken from the table and referred to the newly organized committee.

Upon the reference of the French Spoliation Claim bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Sumner called the attention of the new chairman of that committee, Mr. Cameron, to the fact that the measure had at different sessions passed both houses, but had repeatedly failed to become a law, in one case by a President's veto. He hoped the Senator from Pennsylvania would kindly take charge of the business and press it forward.

Mr. Cameron thought it hardly fair for the late chairman to expect the new committee to secure, in one session a law which that Senator had failed to have passed in two sessions.

Mr. Harlan presented a memorial from William McGrahan, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A number of bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. Fenton introduced his bill of last session, regulating the service in the collection of customs at various ports of entry in the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the law relating to customs, and for other purposes.

By unanimous consent Mr Fenton was awarded the floor to address the Senate upon the bill. He said:—I will state that the information elicited under the authority of the resolution I had the honor to introduce on the 14th of December last and to which a response has recently been made by the Secretary of Treasury, establishes the following important facts:—

First. That large amounts of money are received by Collectors and other officers from those who have defrauded the revenue upon settlement of cases of fraud or smuggling under judgments obtained in court, usually by confessions, and that the amount of money thus received at the port of New York since the 1st day of January, 1869, will not fall short of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

Second. That out of the money so received by the Treasurer one-half has been paid to the collector, naval officers, surveyor, and to informers, making the pay of the above-named officials at the port of New York at least fifty thousand dollars each per annum.

Third. That of all the criminals engaged in defrauding the revenue but few have been presented to the Grand Jury and fewer convicted for several years past.

Fourth. That while the present system of moiety continues it is made the direct pecuniary interest of the officers named that this species of crime should go unpunished and the fraudulent practices continue to be perpetrated.

Fifth. That when judgment is obtained the settlement mare with parties who have defrauded the revenue with false weights or false quantities or qualities of goods, the Government does not receive the full duties to which it is entitled before dividing the amount thus received with the officer of customs and informers.

House.

Among the bills introduced were the following, which were referred:—

By Mr. Butler, of Mass., to enable the volume of currency to be self-adjusting according to the wants of the people.

By Mr. Myers, to repeal the income tax.

Mr. Braxton introduced a bill quieting the title to the Arlington estate and making an appropriation therefor. It provides that there shall be paid to the devisee three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Butler Mos moved that the bill lie on the table. Agreed to. Yeas, 115; nays, 54.

Mr. Dawes offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, the Senate concurring, That the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate adjourn their respective houses of the first session of the Forty-second Congress on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, without day.

An ineffectual motion was made to lay the resolution on the table.

The resolution was then agreed to—yeas 125, nays 57.

Mr. Hale offered the following:—

Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, That from and after the passage of this act salt shall be placed on the free list, and no further import duty shall be collected on the same.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, objected on the ground that the resolution could not be introduced except on the call of the States.

The Speaker said that it could be introduced on a suspension of the rules, which motion had been made.

Mr. Kelley remarked that he believed that motion was to avoid going into committee on the Revenue bill.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved that the House adjourn.

Disagreed to—91 against 88.

The motion recurred on Mr. Hall's motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution. It was decided in the affirmative—yeas 145, nays 46. So the resolution was passed.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Terrible Earthquake Shocks and Injury to Property—Effects of the Convulsions at Different Points.

HONOLULU, S. I., March 9, via San Francisco, March